THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 130. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

It is Divided into Four States—Its Legislature and Constitution—Religious and Civil Liberty Guaranteed—Suffrage.

The Recent Filibustering Expeditions—Success Attends the Movement—Brightening Prospects of the Cuban Cause.

We have to-day exceedingly interesting intelligence relative to the condition of affairs in Cuba.

The Republic and its Constitution.

From a despatch sent by General Cespedes, President of the Republic of Cuba, to Mr. Morales Lemus, Minister of that Republic to this country, dated in Guaimaro on the 15th ultimo, we extract the following:—

The representatives, fourteen in number, from the insurrectionary districts, chosen by universal suffrage, met in Constituent Assembly in Guaimaro on the 10th ult. On the opening of the session Messrs. Agramonte and Zambrana presented a project of a provisional constitution, based upon the Constitution of this country, to be effective during the war. Its articles were discussed one by one, and approved with a few unimportant modifications.

General Cespedes promises to send on a copy of this fundamental law of the Republic. It recognizes the equal rights of all men, irrespective of race or color, and establishes complete independence of the three great powers of the nation. The legislative power is declared to reside in a House of Representatives elected by all citizens over twenty years of age. The Constitution further divides the island into four States, each of which shall be equally represented in the House of Representatives. These four States are called the Eastern, Camaguey, the Cinco Villas (five towns), and the Western.

The executive power shall be vested in a President, who shall be responsible to the Chamber of Representatives, and it shall be the duty of this latter to elect both the President and the General-in-Chief of the army. The President shall name four Secretaries of State to assist him in his duties, whose nominations shall be approved by the House. A special law shall be enacted for the creation of the judicial power, which shall at all times be perfectly independent of the other two branches of the Government.

Some slight discussion, it appears, arose on the selection of a national flag. The one that Cespedes raised at Yara was not identical with the one used on previous occasions by Lopez, Aguero, and others, which last one (the same as displayed in this city) was finally agreed upon. The flags used at Yara and Bayamo were, however, ordered to be preserved in the House of Redresentatives and considered property of the new republic.

On the following day, the 11th, representatives held their first session, and elected the President and Clerks of the House. When organized, they unanimously, and by acclamation, elected Gen. Cespedes as President of the Republic, and Gen. Quesada as Commander-in-Chief of the forces. The Secretaries of the various departments were chosen and entered upon their offices on the following day.

Gen. Cespedes, in his despatch, adds: "The Republic of Cuba has thus been constituted on principles purely democratic. The right of petition, freedom of worship, liberty of speech and liberty of the press are declared inalienable rights of every citizen."

The Nipe Filibustering Expedition—Particulars of the Landing in Daylight—The Force in Aid of the Patriots.

A special correspondent who was sent out from New York with one of the filibustering expeditions, writes thus of the particulars and success of the adventure:—

BAY OF NIPE, May 12.—In the midst of the hurry and bustle of our landing, the excitement of the anticipated fight, the joy of our success, and the apprehensions aroused by the unexpected discovery that the Spaniards inland are prepared for us, I hasten to tell you that the expedition of the Perit has thus far been favored with the most signal good fortune. We came in here boldly, in broad daylight, and dropped anchor in this superb harbor at meridian yesterday. Not a Spanish cruiser was to be seen, but, to our no slight surprise, a small Spanish redoubt, surmounted by the flag of Spain, stood prominent upon a point of land further in on the shore of the bay in full view of our anchorage, and, as it seemed to us, only a little beyond our range. If the Spanish commander possesses either force or enterprise, and above all, if he possesses both, he will yet give us serious trouble; but we have so far been entirely unmolested. With rather scanty means of debarkation for so large a cargo of arms and munitions and heavy ordnance, we set to work to go ashore. Happily, we had a detachment of Americans and Europeans, stout men and soldiers in late wars. These and the Cubans worked together with emulation, and with so hearty good will, that by three in the morning we had landed half our cargo. As I have said, not a cruiser was to be seen, not even a sail as we entered the harbor, but the night before a Spanish war vessel had unquestionably passed near us, hunting for us in the crooked island passage. It was therefore determined to send the ship to sea again before daylight, to return to-night to complete the discharge of our cargo if the coast were clear. This morning, however, the apprehended cruiser did not appear, but in the afternoon, before her appointed time, and to our great delight, our own vessel, the Peritt, returned, always ready, and the moment she had let go her anchors again all hands resumed work in the discharge of the cargo with renewed vigor. I am now happy to say that by 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th we shall be able to let the vessel go, and start inland. We shall then have on shore arms and munitions of war—including ten pieces of artillery—for a force of 5000 men. If is needless to say, therefore, how important to the Cubans must be the effect of our landing; how vast the issues that depend upon the movements of the next forty-eight hours.

Good Fortune—How It Attended the Filibusteres.

Never was an expedition more indebted to sheer, downright good fortune for success than ours. The Perit was so slow that even had we encountered a single cruiser we must have been captured; and it is almost absurd to see with what impunity she has been permitted to approach this coast, and enter this harbor on two successive days in broad daylight and land so large a cargo, right in the face and almost under the guns of the Spanish fort. I write you in extremest haste. The hours are big with the events. The expedition is full of feverish and impetuous life. We anticipate hard fighting, but we feel that, whether we succeed or fail, the cause of Cuban independence is sure to triumph. Nevertheless, for the present, this little expedition on this lonely, land-locked harbor, before this Spanish fort, carries on its bayonets the cause of Cuban independence.

Confessions of the Spanish Press—The Insurrection Admitted to be Gaining in Strength—Spanish Disheartenment.

Writes a reliable correspondent from Havana on the 22d inst.:—Those who believed that the insurrection which commenced at Yara, now eight months ago, would soon terminate, have been more and more disappointed all the while. A remark, which was first made in a communication from this place to the *Tribune*, to the effect that the "whole island was undermined" with the revolutionary element, was in every particular true. This was said during last February, and every day since has but developed the correctness of the statement. Let us instance a few proofs of the fact. "Out of their own months shall they be convicted." The *Rebellion Nacional* of Cienfuegos, in a late number, says "that there are numerous bodies of insurgents in that jurisdiction, and that they are committing excesses; stirring up the people to resistance to the authorities, and, in fine, that the whole country around is in a state of profound commotion." These words are literally copied from the Spanish paper referred to; and the daily issues of the Government journals, while attempting to conceal the truth, reveal, in the strongest light, the weakness of the Spanish cause.

A loyal man writes from Santiago de Cuba to the *Diario*:—"We need another battalion in order that the service by detachments and flying columns may be complete. Only in this way may surprise be avoided such as took place yesterday, and which sows ruin and disseminates fear throughout our desert fields." He "begs" the *Diario* "to use its influence to bring about this end" (the raising of the battalion, etc.," and "this people," he adds, "will be under great obligations." The same sort of music is heard from Trinidad. There 500 or 600 insurgents are stated to be in the *partido* of Cabagan, in a place called *Narciso*, alarming and greatly frightening the Spanish inhabitants. The whole jurisdiction of Remedios is in a state of revolution. Valmaseda will soon be driven out of Bayamo, if he has not already left; and to conclude upon this point, the *Pabellon Nacional* says, after a full review of the state of matters in the Central and Eastern Departments, published a few days ago, that it is idle to attempt "longer to conceal the true situation, that the insurrection, instead of becoming weaker, is, in fact, growing stronger;" and along with it a general spread of anarchy. Sugar estates are constantly reported as having been destroyed, and railroad ties cut and torn up. The one between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe has been more or less out of working order for the last six months. It took a car recently fourteen days to go from the latter to the former place, which is explained by the fact before cited, with the additional one that the train is drawn by oxen and the further one still that the insurgents and the Spanish soldiers accompanying the train had three encounters during the trip. The first fight happened at the O'Donnell Station, where a number of Spanish soldiers were killed and wounded; and the second at Station San Jose, where likewise the Government lost fifteen or twenty killed and wounded; and the last affair took place within nine miles of Puerto Principe. And this is but a sample of the manner with which these provision trains are treated whenever one goes out, as they are frequently forced to do, from the larger towns in the interior.

THE CAMANCHES.

Sharp Fight with the Bloodthirsty Savages in Texas—The Particulars.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Express* gives the following graphic account of a fight with and defeat of a war party of Camanche Indians near the fork of the Brazos river, on the 7th of this month:—

"A volunteer scout left Fort Griffin on the morning of May 5, 1869.

"The expedition consisted of fifteen Tonkawa Indians, lately enlisted into the service of the United States, one other member of the tribe, and was accompanied by Brevet Major George W. Smith, 35th Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry, United States army; and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Cresson, 35th Infantry.

"Its object was to endeavor to intercept some of the numerous thieving parties of the Camanches or other Indians which have of late committed so many depredations and murders in the settlements along this frontier. The scout was managed entirely by the Tonkawa Indians, led by their chiefs Simon McHord and Henry, to whose good judgment and skill the success of the expedition undoubtedly belongs. The Tonkawas were armed with the Spencer carbines; many of them also had revolvers, and their bows and arrows; they were all mounted on their ponies.

"The force started about noon of May 5, and, marching in a westerly direction, a little by south, encamped that night on the Clear Fork of the Brazos river, about twelve miles from the mouth of Oteys creek ('Paint creek').

"Next morning, resuming the line of march in the same direction, the party halted about 10 o'clock on the first branch of Perry's creek. From here a single Indian scout was despatched to make a circuit of five or six miles in a southerly direction. After resting and grazing the animals for a couple of hours, they again resumed the line of march and pushed for the camping place of the night, within about eight miles from where they expected to find the Indian trail the next morning, viz., the main fork of Oteys creek (Paint creek). On the march thither the Indian scout, who had been sent in the morning, came in and reported having seen no Indian signs.

"The next morning, after they had been on the march about one hour, they came across an Indian trail of about thirty horses, leading in a northwesterly direction. The Tonkawas thought that it had been made late in the afternoon of the day previous. They followed the trail at a fast lope for about two hours. The trail crossed the Flat Top mountain, and thence across the double mountain fork of the Brazos river. The trail suddenly scattered, and while tracing it up the Tonkawas discovered another trail coming from the north, joining the first one and then leading off to the southeast. This latter trail was composed of a number of horse and moccasin tracks, and as it appeared to be the freshest, they concluded to take it.

"They had not followed this trail more than one mile, when the red blankets and tenting of the Indians, hung up on the musquito bushes, became visible.

"The next moment the party charged through the Indian camp, and seven of the Indians were killed in their camp, and seven more in a ravine near by, where they had taken refuge.

"The Indian camp, with its entire contents, was captured, including fourteen Indian ponies, twenty-one saddles, blankets, bows, arrows and shields. The party attacked numbered about twenty-five. Some of them escaped; of this number it is believed that three or four were wounded. The fact of the ammunition giving out probably prevented them from killing or capturing the entire party. This band of Indians were coming from the north into the settlements, and had no stock with them except their own Indian ponies.

"The engagement took place at 10 o'clock A. M., May 7, 1869, two miles from the double-head mountain fork of the Brazos river, and about fifteen miles northeast of the Double mountain. The Indians attacked were principally Camanches, with a few Kiowas and Cheyennes. All the officers named were active in the engagement, and by their presence and bravery added greatly to the victory.

"The charge was so sudden and the attack so sharp that no man of the party was either killed or wounded."

SENATOR GRIMES.

The "Old Man's" Soothing Letter to the English People on the Alabama Claims.

This is the letter which Senator Grimes sent to England, and which has evoked such sharp comments from American journals:—

To the Editor of the *London Times*.—Sir:—Will you permit an American who has read all the articles published in your columns within the last two weeks on American affairs, and who thinks he has a tolerably correct judgment of the public sentiment of his country, to assure you—

1. That there never has been a time within the last fifty years when there was in the United States less of a disposition to go to war with any country, least of all with Great Britain, than there is at the present moment.

2. That the Senate of the United States, by their vote on what is called "the Alabama Treaty," simply agreed to the conclusion at which Mr. Sumner arrived in his speech in the executive session of that body, and not to the processes by which he reached that conclusion or the arguments by which he supported it.

3. That Mr. Sumner delivered an elaborate speech on this subject, which he had been for weeks preparing, and from which he desired the injunction of secrecy to be removed, a request that is always granted by the Senate. All other remarks made on the occasion were informal and conversational, and the speakers neither felt nor expressed any similar desire for publicity.

4. That there were various causes not generally known, and which it is needless to allude to, that conspired to secure the rejection of the treaty, not the least of which were the unwise declarations of members of the British Legation in Washington, which, coupled with the manner of constituting the Commission, as agreed upon in the treaty, gave an appearance at least of probable unfairness in the arbitration.

5. That England's offense in the eyes of Americans is not "that she conceded belligerent rights to the Confederacy at a time when the southern States had apparently established themselves as an independent power," or that she recognized their belligerent rights at any time, nor that we did not enjoy the full sympathy of her citizens during the Rebellion. Their real grievance is that the Alabama, built and fitted out in an English port, never ran into a Confederate port so as to acquire the legal character of a Confederate belligerent, technically or otherwise; that she was in truth an English vessel, sailing from a British port under the British flag, manned by British sailors, was everywhere cordially received, supplied, and coaled at British stations, while such hospitality was denied to American cruisers; that she never had any other home than the port of Liverpool, from which she or gunally departed, and remained, in law and conscience, a British vessel until she sank beneath the waves. This is our grievance. All else is the embellishment of the advocate and orator.

6. That while it is not to be denied that there is a desire in the Northwestern States of the Union to see the British provinces added to their Government, for the purpose of securing control of the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, which drains a large portion of their territory, it is also true that many of the Atlantic States are opposed to their acquisition, because they fear that, if acquired, the West will have uninterrupted water communication with Europe, without passing through and being tributary to them. The intelligent people of the West are patiently biding their time, in the full faith that when the British Government concludes, as it sooner or later will conclude, that the provinces are an element of expensive weakness to it, and that it will no longer support them, they will be quite as anxious to join the United States as their public men, who almost exclusively enjoy the bounty bestowed by the Home Government, now profess to be unwilling to do so. There is not a respectable minority of any party in any State in the Union that would for a moment justify an attempt to wrest the Canadas by force from the British Crown.

7. I am not prepared to say what may be the specific instructions with which Mr. Motley may come to England; but I am prepared to say that they will not be other than of the most pacific character. It should be borne in mind that under our Government the Senate is a part of the treaty-making power, that the rejection or amendment of a treaty by that body is of frequent occurrence, and that such a rejection furnishes no reason to the American mind why efforts at negotiation should not be renewed again and again. Possibly Mr. Motley may not be instructed to take the initiative in a new treaty, but that should not be the cause of uneasiness on the part of any one, and certainly cannot be the cause of war.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

No. 1 Clarges street, May 10.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Letter from the Pope to All the Faithful—Plenary Indulgence and Remission of Sins.

To all the Faithful who shall see this Letter—Pope Pius IX, health and the Apostolic benediction:

No one can be ignorant that we have decreed the opening of an Ecumenical Council in our Vatican Basilica on the 8th of December next, the day consecrated to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God. Since that time we have never ceased humbly to pray with fervor, and to supplicate "the Father of lights, from whom cometh down every best gift, and every perfect gift," to send down "the wisdom that sitteth by His throne," to remain with us, to work in us, that we may know what is agreeable to Him. That Almighty God may deign to listen to our prayers, and incline His ear to our supplications, we have determined to excite all the faithful to greater piety and devotion, in order that by uniting their prayers to ours we may obtain the aid of His all-powerful arm and heavenly light, so that we may establish in this Church all that can contribute to the salvation of Christians, and to the greater glory, happiness, and peace of the Catholic Church. And as prayers are more agreeable to God when they ascend with a clean heart—that is, from a soul purified from all stain—we wish on this occasion to open with apostolic liberality the celestial treasury of Indulgences, of which the dispensation is confided to us, so that, encouraged thereby to true repentance, and purified from all sin in the sacrament of penance, the faithful may approach with greater confidence the Throne of God, and obtain by this opportune assistance His mercy and His grace.

With this intention we announce to the whole Catholic world an Indulgence in the form of a Jubilee. In the name of God most powerful and most merciful, supported by the authority of the holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, in virtue of the power of binding and loosing with which our Lord has invested us, however unworthy, we grant a Plenary Indulgence, and remission of all their sins, as it is granted in the year of Jubilee, to all the faithful of both sexes, either dwelling in our much loved city of Rome, or having come within her walls, who shall, between the 1st of June and the day of the closing of the Ecumenical Council convoked by us, visit the basilicas of St. John Lateran, the Prince of the Apostles, and St. Maria Majore, or at least visit one of them twice, and devoutly pray there for some time for the conversion of sinners, for the propagation of the faith, and for the peace, tranquility, and triumph of the Catholic Church; who, in addition to the accustomed fast of the Ember days, shall fast for three days, even not consecutively, that is to say, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and who, in the course of time, shall have confessed their sins, reverently received the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist, and given some alms to the poor according to their power. To all not living in Rome we grant the same Plenary Indulgence and remission of their sins, on condition of their visiting within the given time the churches which shall be pointed out by the Ordinary of the place, or the Vicars to whom the charge of souls is committed, and fulfilling the conditions already spoken of. This Indulgence is applicable to the souls in purgatory.

Travellers by land and sea may gain it by fulfilling the conditions and visiting twice the cathedral or parish church of the place where they are.

As to the regulars of either sex who live in monasteries, and all persons, whether lay or clerical, secular or regular, who are detained in prison, for any cause deprived of their liberty, or prevented by sickness or other obstacles, shall find it impossible to comply with the conditions, we grant to any confessor approved by the Bishop, the power of commuting the works of piety for some others, or of postponing them to a future time not distant, or of prescribing such things as these penitents may be able to perform. Confessors may also dispense from communion those children who have not yet made their first communion.

Also, to all the faithful, secular and regular, of whatsoever order or institute they may be, we grant the power of choosing a confessor either secular or regular, provided they choose one approved by the Bishop. This permission is extended to all religious novices and others, provided the confessor is approved by the religious, and these confessors shall have the power, for this time only, to absolve and release, *in foro conscientiæ*, from excommunication and other ecclesiastical censures *a jure* or *ab homine*.

* * * * * * *

In virtue of holy obedience we exhort and command most rigorously the Ordinaries of each separate place, or, in the absence of their vicars, whoever has the charge of souls in their place, that as soon as they shall judge it to be convenient after seeing this letter, they shall publish or cause to be published, in the churches and dioceses, provinces, towns, and villages, the church or churches which are to be visited in order to gain the indulgence.

* * * * * * *

We also ordain that from the 1st of June next, to the close of the Ecumenical Council, all the priests of the Catholic world, secular or regular, shall add every day to their Mass the prayer to the Holy Ghost, and that besides the accustomed Mass, the Mass of the Holy Ghost shall be said every Thursday, except on a double of the first or second class, in all the parish churches, basilicas, or collegiate churches in Rome, and in all cathedrals and college chapels throughout the world, by their respective canons; also in every church served by the regulars and bound to say a conventional Mass.

This Mass of the Holy Ghost binds under no obligation regarding the application of it.

Given at St. Peter's in Rome, under the Ring of the Fisherman, the 11th of April, 1869, the twenty-third year of our Pontificate.

N. CARD. PARACCIANI CLARELLI.

FRANCE.

Serious Political Disturbances—The Police Charge on the Populace—Bloodshed.

The electoral meetings in Paris have been attended with noise, confusion, and bloodshed. Since 1851 such scenes have not been witnessed in the streets as have been occasioned by the recent disturbances just previous to the elections. The following extracts are from the Paris papers of the 14th:—

The *Patrie* says great crowds of people assembled last night (13th) about the Cirque Napoleon, on the Boulevards, where an electoral meeting had taken place. Some were shouting out "Vive Raspail!" and others singing the "Marseillaise." The immense crowd stopped all circulation; and the police, who were there in great numbers, vainly endeavored to disperse the crowd. Several charges were consequently made by the Gardes de Paris. M. Brun, divisionary inspector of the municipal guard, was struck on the head by a loaded cane and seriously wounded. The young man who dealt the blow was immediately arrested. It is feared that M. Brun's wound will end in death. Another officer, M. Lombard, was also seriously wounded. Among the crowd a great number received wounds in the cavalry charge. Reckoning the number arrested with those of the preceding night at the Chatelet, there are now in the hands of justice sixty individuals.

The *Avenir Nationale* has this account:—

The police agents, to the number of 400 or 500, dispersed the crowd by charges. Several persons were knocked down and trampled on. Towards 10 o'clock, at the corner of the Rue Amelot, several persons were wounded in one of these charges. One young man, struck in the forehead, was taken to a chemist's at the corner of the Rue de Turenne. At 11 o'clock, when the meeting was dissolved, fresh collisions took place. A workman was struck on the head by a life-preserver and was carried half-dead into a cafe. The *Rappel* reports that an officer named Brun received a blow from a loaded cane and had his skull smashed in. On the Place de la Bastile, where the crowd, singing the "Marseillaise," had gathered to the number of 2000 or more, the mounted municipal guard charged the crowd without warning. The shock was awful. Women and children were thrown down and trampled on. As far as we know at present, no warning was given to any of the people; the military charged on them unawares. To-morrow we shall be better able to form an opinion of the events which took place yesterday at the Sorbonne and at the Cirque Napoleon. We shall then know who is responsible for the blood spilled, and whether the police exercises that moderation which is their first duty, especially at the present moment, when citizens are naturally inclined to get excited over political questions relative to which, in a few days, they will have to give judgment.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

More Indian Depredations—They Assail Settlers and Tear Up a Portion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—Custer After Them.

Important Decision by the Tennessee Supreme Court—The Governor's Powers and the Right to Vote—A Calamity in New York.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indians Attack a Settlement and Tear up a Portion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—A Leavenworth despatch to this city says Fossil Creek station, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was attacked on Friday night by Indians. Two men were killed and four wounded. The railroad track was torn up, and the train from Hays thrown off the track. A squad of General Custer's command has been ordered to pursue the Indians, and hopes of capturing them are entertained.

FROM THE WEST.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee—The Right to Vote and the Powers of the Governor.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—The following is a synopsis of a decision of the Supreme Court at Brownsville, yesterday:

The State vs. Staten.—In this case the unanimous opinion of the Court was to-day delivered by Henry K. Smith, the Judge holding that the right to vote was a clear legal right, secured to citizens under the constitutional bill of rights of Tennessee; that the elective franchise stood on as high ground as the right of property, or any other right secured by the Constitution; that this right once vested could only be taken away by due process of law; that power attempted to be conferred upon the Governor by acts of the Legislature, to set aside registration for frauds, irregularities, or other causes, is a judicial power which cannot be conferred upon or exercised by the Executive of teis State, and for that reason all his acts and proclamations in setting aside registrations in counties and parts of counties are absolutely null and void, and holders of certificates granted by previous registration commissioners are entitled to vote by reason of the same. Judge Shackleford delivered a separate opinion concurring with the decision, but went further and attempted to justify the opinion in the case of Redly vs. Sperbook, holding the franchise acts unconstitutional. The other judges reserved their opinion in this case on the question of the constitutionality of the several franchise acts.

Decoration Day at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves took place yesterday, when from twenty to thirty thousand persons participated, although the weather was unpropitious. Addresses were made by the Hon. D. K. Cartter and General A. C. Voorhees. The ceremonies were very impressive.

Escape of Convicts.

DETROIT, May 31.—Six prisoners escaped from the jail in this city yesterday. Among them was Johnson, who attempted to assassinate Allen Pinkerton. The jail at the time was left in the charge of a boy seventeen years of age. The prisoners, it is said, proceeded to Canada. A reward of $500 is offered for the return of Johnson.

Tom Allen.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The Buckeye House, the training quarters of Tom Allen, was visited yesterday by a large number of persons. Allen is in fine condition, and seems confident of his ability to vanquish McCoole.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Auburn Prison.

AUBURN, May 31.—The Archimedean axle works of Barber, Sheiden & Co., at Auburn Prison, were partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is heavy, and is only partially insured. Fortunately the store room, forge shops, and office were saved in good order, which, with the arrangements made for furnishing axles, will cause but slight detention in the business. The store room and kitchen of the prison, together with the provisions, were destroyed, and breakfast for the prisoners had to be procured outside.

Loss of Life by Drowning.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Two men and a woman, servants at a hotel at Brighton, Staten Island, were out in a small boat last evening, and a squall coming up, the boat was capsized and all three drowned. Their names are unknown. It is said they were all intoxicated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of an Eminent Physician.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Dr. William M. Magruder, an eminent physician and surgeon of this city, died here last night, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was formerly Mayor of Washington.

Health Officer Appointed.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—The Governor this morning appointed John E. Addicks, Esq., of Philadelphia, Health Officer, vice General Horatio G. Sickel, resigned.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 31—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅝ for both money and account. United States 5-20 bonds are firm at 79½. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois, 95¾.

FRANKFORT, May 31—11 A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 86@86⅛ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—11 A. M.—Cotton market opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d.; sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 31—1 P. M.—Consols firm at 93⅝ for both money and account. United States 5-20 bonds are firmer at 80¾. Stocks firm; Illinois, 96; all others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—1 P. M.—Cotton market is quiet and steady and unchanged.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Provisions—Lard firm at 70s. per cwt.; Bacon, 60s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

Spirits Turpentine, 28s.; all others unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. 92,000 cigars claimed by Segar Bros. An information of forfeiture, on the ground that the cigars were invoiced from Havana in 1859 at the value of $1,465, which was alleged to be fraudulent, the true value being $1800. On trial.

The Grand Jury were discharged from further attendance.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Annie Powell, a poor widow woman, sixty-eight years old, was tried upon the charge of larceny. It was testified that the prosecutor's boot store down town was entered and robbed one night recently, and some four days afterwards the stolen boots were found upon her. She explained to the jury that they had been given to her by another women to sell, and she never suspected they were stolen.

She was poor but honest, making a scanty living by selling matches, and in all her long life this was the first time that she was ever accused of dishonesty or fraud, or darkened a prison door. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and one of them generously handed her a piece of money as she walked away showering blessings upon everybody.

CONSTABLES.

District Attorney Sheppard stated to the Court that at the opening of the present term of the Court the President Judge had called the attention of the Grand Jury to certain matters for their consideration, including, among others, the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Acting upon the suggestion of the Court, the Grand Jury, on Thursday last, submitted a special presentment, in which attention was called to the provisions of the license laws requiring returns to be made by the constables, on the first day of each term, to this Court. In responding to this presentment, your Honor expressed your appreciation of the public importance of the subject, and charged the District Attorney with the official duty of taking action in the matter. I therefore, in accordance with what has been said by the Grand Jury and the Court, desire to move that an order be made directing the constables of the various wards to make their returns personally to this Court on Monday next, the first day of the June term, and I make this motion now because I understand that your Honor will hold the next term, and because it is due, as an act of justice, to the officials interested that they should have ample time to obtain the necessary information, the law having fallen into disuse, and many of the officers not being familiar with its requirements.

Judge Ludlow, in reply, said that the motion of the District Attorney was quite proper, and was granted by the Court. He also directed that public notice should be given that the returns would be called for on Monday next, as suggested by the motion.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 31, 1869.

The Money market to-day has so far been devoid of all points of interest. The demand for currency is unusually limited, and the banks and private lenders appear disposed to stimulate it by a reduction of the regular market rates. Notwithstanding the activity of the Stock Board, and unusually large investments in real estate, which daily draw off a considerable portion of loanable capital, the market is oversupplied with currency, and heavy transactions in loans and discounts are being made at little over half the usual figures. This will continue to be the case, no doubt, until such times as the supply and demand are more evenly balanced. At present thesent there is a great discrepancy which gives rise to the irregular rates of the market.

Call loans may be quoted at 5@7 per cent., and discounts at the banks and in the outside market at 6@8 per cent., the lower figure prevailing for first-class mercantile paper.

The Government bond market shows increased firmness, and prices are advancing. The Gold market is less active and excited. The premium at 12 M. was 138⅛, being a decline of ⅛ on opening price.

The Stock market was dull this morning, but prices were without material change. Nothing was done in State loans. City sixes sold at 102@102⅛ for the new issue.

Reading Railroad was neglected; 49½ was bid without finding sellers. Pennsylvania Railroad was rather stronger, selling as high as 58½, b. o. Catawissa Railroad improved, selling at 36 for the preferred. North Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 35¾; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½.

Canal shares are firm, but the volume of business was light. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 37@37½, b. o., with 19½ bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Coal and Bank shares the sales were unimportant, 239¾ was bid for North America, and 158½ for Philadelphia.

Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 49 was offered for Second and Third; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Chestnut and Walnut, and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$14500 City 6s, New.	102	50 sh Penna.	allot. 57¼
$300 do	c. 102	200 do	.860wn. 58
$300 do	18.c. 102	300 do	.860. 58
$1300 do	18.c. 102	100 do	18 58⅛
$3300 do	18.c. 102	100 do	.860. 58
$500 Pa 6s, 1 se.	104½	100 do	58⅛
$7000 Pittsbg 5s.	If. 71½	100 do	.b60. 58½
$400 C & A mt 6s'89	93½	2 do	.receipts 57¾
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s.	101	11 do	.receipts 57½
$700 Elmiras 5s.	60	64 do	.allotm'ts 57¾
$200 Sch N 6s, '72.	5d 80	390 sh Leh N Stk.	18. 37
$200 do	.5d. 80¾	100 do	37⅜
$3000 Junction R 2d mt 6s.	91	100 do	37⅛
$1000 Susq Bds.	57½	13 sh Leh Val R.	56⅞
30 sh Lit Sch R.	44½	10 do	.85. 56¾
100 sh N Pa R.	c. 35¾	10 do	56⅝
100 sh Cata Pf.	b60. 36	200 sh Reading.	815. 49½
32 sh Ins Co N Am.	20½	100 do	49⅝

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121⅝@121¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122¾; do., 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Nov. 1865, 118¼@118⅜; do., July, 1865, 119½@119¾; do. 1867, 119⅝@119¾; do., 1868, 119⅝@119¾; 10-40s 109⅛@109⅜. Pacifics, 107@107½. Gold, 138⅛.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122½; do. 1864, 119⅛@120; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. July, 1865, 119⅛@119¼; do. July, 1867, 119⅝@119¾; do. July, 1868, 119¾@119⅝; 5s, 10-40, 108⅞@109⅛. Gold, 138⅛@138¾.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅝@122; do. 1862, 122@122½; do. 1864, 116⅞@117; do. 1865, 118½@118⅝; do. July, 1865, new, 119¼@120; do. 1867, new, 119⅝@120; do. 1868, 119¾@120; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107@107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 138⅝@138⅞; Silver, 131@133.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"During the week which has just closed there was a decline of three per cent. in gold, comparing the closing with the opening price. This falling-off was due in a measure to speculative influences, for the cliques and combinations which a few weeks since were on the 'bull side,' and caused the sudden advance to 145, are now on the opposite tack and operating for a decline. In these efforts they enlist popular sympathy, as the 'bear side' is the one espoused by the general public, who look upon high gold as the secret of high taxation, high prices, and costly living. It will be interesting to watch, however, what course prices will take when the country has grown up to specie payment. The immense rise in the price of provisions, clothing, building materials, and real estate all over the country is due to the expansion of the currency, which, from three hundred millions before the war, was increased to eight hundred millions since that period. Now the premium on gold is due to two causes—the inability of the Government immediately to redeem its promises to pay and the expansion of the currency. The latter cause would not remain operative were the former removed; but while the Government cannot redeem its notes in specie, the redundancy of paper money keeps gold in demand. But the country is gradually growing to specie payments, and that era will be reached within four, five, or six years, according to different authorities. When it does come it will call into circulation at least two hundred millions of specie. Meantime the wear and tear of greenbacks and the withdrawal from business of national banks will reduce the currency by perhaps one hundred millions. The inference therefore is that, with the return of specie payments, we shall have a circulating medium of not less than nine hundred millions.

"The money market was quite steady at six to seven per cent., according to the class of collaterals and the standing of borrowers. Some little disturbance was produced by the defalcation in the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, but the market soon got over it. The statement of the associated banks on Saturday was favorable, although continuing to show the distinction made as between legal tenders and Treasury notes in the popular estimation. Thus the falling off during the week in legal tenders was over twenty-five thousand dollars—a trifle in itself, it is true—showing that while the payments by the city have been made in legal tenders, the great bulk of money received by the city has been in national bank notes. The deposits have increased over three and a half millions, which has induced an increased expansion on the part of the banks to the extent of over four and a half millions. The chief features are the gain of nearly two and a half millions in specie and an accession of a million and a half to the amount in excess of the legal reserve. The total sum in excess of the twenty-five per cent. required by law is now $16,437,487.

"Foreign exchange opened with considerable hesitation and a weak undertone, in the face of a better supply of commercial and bond bills, the former originating in the higher price of gold, which induced shipments. But the decline in gold, while curtailing this supply, induced more purchases of exchange, and the rate for prime bankers' sixty days sterling went as high as 109¾, but fell off on Saturday to 109⅛@109¼.

"Governments were unfavorably acted upon by continued reports that the Secretary of the Treasury would buy a million of three per cents. instead of an extra million of bonds to offset his sale of two millions of gold. The positive denial of these reports had a good effect, but the weaker feeling in gold and fears of the impost of a one per cent. stamp tax in Germany on American securities contributed to a decline on Saturday from the best prices of the week."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	189¾	West. Union Tel.	43
N. Y. and Erie R.	28⅜	Cleve. & Toledo.	116¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	99½	Toledo & Wabash.	77⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	118⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	78⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	99¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	89½
Chi. and N. W. com.	93	Adams Express	53½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	105	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	126¾	United States.	66¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	157	Gold.	138¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	88¼	Market steady.	

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28¾@28⅝c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; white, 87@88c.; yellow, 88@90c. Oats unchanged. Pork firm at $32. Bacon rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear rib sides, 17½@18c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 19

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BUGABOO POLITICS.

From the N. Y. World.

One of the saddest and still one of the most amusing spectacles in the world is that presented by a man of genius, erudition, and good nature, who is possessed with the conviction that he and his countrymen are in constant and deadly peril of being either converted or burned by the Pope. There is a daily journal issued not a thousand miles from Park Row which is written by men who seem to be sorely afflicted with this disease, the symptoms of which ever and anon break out in the most unlikely places and at the most unexpected seasons. As Luther hurled his inkstand at the Devil, so these gentlemen sling ink at the scarlet woman and lift up testimonies against those who wander after the beast with a zeal which far outruns discretion. Occasionally, a person whose brain is diseased in this manner appears in political life, and then we are told that the defeat of a radical candidate in a Congressional district of Pennsylvania is directly due to instructions received from Cardinal Antonelli and acted upon by the parish priests, and Congress is urged to manifest its disapprobation of this unwarrantable interference by striking from the appropriation bill the item for the maintenance of a consul at Rome. These curiously illogical people are, of course, devout and zealous Protestants; but they think so meanly of their own faith that they are constantly fearful that the errors of Rome will undermine it. They resent fiercely the declaration of Dr. Ewer that "Protestantism is a failure," and still they are afraid to allow it to come into free competition with Romanism, and are continually seeking to instigate less timorous people into handicapping "the Jesuits," lest they should win the race. The great majority of the Protestant community happily are too well satisfied with their own religion to share in these fears; they are quite persuaded that truth is mighty and will prevail, and that truth is on their side; and, moreover, they recognize the fact that religious liberty in this country is something more than a name, and that it is not true that all forms of faith are "tolerated" here, but that, as no one faith is recognized by the State, all religions are made to stand upon the same level of rightful equality.

This chronic fear of the Pope and this illogical unwillingness to give him a fair show, is much more prevalent in England than in this country; and some of the ablest politicians and theologians of that kingdom seem to find their knees knocking together at every mention of that man of sin. Here is Mr. W. R. Greg, one of the best and most notable political writers of the present day in England, proclaiming, with all the vehemence of a man who believes not only in the truth but in the vital importance of the message he has to deliver, that Protestantism cannot compete on fair terms with Romanism "in a Celtic population," and that, if the former is deprived of the worldly advantages and influence resulting from a connection with the State, it will be speedily overslaughed and swallowed up by the latter. Few men have a higher rank or a more enviable reputation as a publicist and a sound theologian than has Mr. Greg; his devotion to Protestantism is unquestioned; but it would be impossible to conceive of a more cruel and damaging thing to say against Protestantism than this utterance of one who appears as its champion in what he conceives to be the hour of its deadly peril. One stands aghast when he reflects for a moment on what such a declaration as this means. Here is a religion, accepted and cherished by the greater part of the inhabitants of the two most enlightened nations in the world, and which has spread over all the earth, keeping even pace with civilization and material progress; a religion for which martyrs have died and saints have toiled; a religion to whose divine origin and perfect truth an innumerable host of its devotees bear witness; and yet we are told that the only way in which this religion can be maintained in a country peopled with men of the Celtic race is by supporting its ministration by money taken from the coffers of the State, and giving to its priests the authority which attaches to the servants of an organization that is a portion of the government. When this astounding statement is analyzed, it seems to be susceptible of two interpretations. One is, that there is some peculiarity in the Irish nature which may lead men of that race to abandon the errors of Rome and embrace the truths of Protestantism only on condition that these truths are presented to them by clergymen of a state church and by bishops who sit in the House of Lords; the other is, that these clergymen and bishops are willing to continue to bribe Irishmen to pretend to be Protestants, by giving them the advantage of belonging to a Church which costs its members nothing, but furnishes to them the Gospel without money and without price, the State paying all the expenses. The truths that we preach, Mr. Greg makes the Protestant clergymen in Ireland say, will not be received by Irishmen unless we can continue to deliver them as men who speak with the authority of the State behind them; or, our religion is so distasteful to the Irish mind that they will have none of it if it costs them a penny, although they may consent to accept it, or to pretend to accept it, if we can furnish it for nothing. Romanists and Pagans, to say nothing of High Church Episcopalians, have sometimes said bitter things about Protestantism; but they never have said anything more bitter than this, which is said by one who cherishes Protestantism as the apple of his eye. Mr. Greg seems to incline to the belief, however, that the fault rests with the Irishmen, or, perhaps, with the Almighty, who has made them in a different mould and from different clay to that of any other race. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Americans, German, and even the heathen peoples, can comprehend the truths of Protestantism and accept them on their merits; it is only an Irishman who cannot be converted, or who will not even pretend to be converted, save through the agency of a State church. Luther is to him a stumbling-block and the blessed Reformation is foolishness, save a clergyman who combines in his person the authority of the Crown and the grace of the Gospel preach unto them. Paul may plant and Apollos may water, but in Ireland there will be no increase if the State refuses to pay the expenses. "The Irish," says Mr. Greg, "are the most peculiar people to be found in the midst of European civilization, and are not of the mere ordinary type of humanity." That might be taken by an Irishman as a compliment; but Mr. Greg intends it as a condemnation and reproach. But, besides the taint of "peculiar" blood, the Irish have had "quite discrepant antecedents and an utterly various historical training," so that they have almost ceased to be human; and, although they do bleed when you prick them, laugh when you tickle them, and revenge themselves when you wrong them, it is hopeless to undertake to make Protestants out of them save by the agency which Mr. Gladstone now wickedly proposes to abolish. This is all the more terrible since Mr. Greg declares that "Romanism, in the form which it assumes in Ireland, is the worst foe to all good," and thus makes it clear that not only is humanity in Ireland scarcely human, but that Romanism there is perfectly devilish. One shudders at the idea of what would have been the state of things in that unhappy isle had it not been that for four hundred years Protestantism in Ireland has had all manner of favor, power, pay, and privilege to aid it in warring against Romanism, while the latter has been placed under every possible disadvantage of persecution, obstruction, and poverty. Much good has thus been done; but the fatal obliquity in the Irish mind still stood in the way, and the inability of Irishmen "to comprehend logic" kept them in the darkness of unbelief. Men who have written before Mr. Greg have ventured to remember that religion is as much a matter of sentiment as of logic, and have ascribed the "failure of Protestantism" in Ireland to the very thing which Mr. Greg declares has been the sole agency whereby it has been kept alive. The policy of maintaining a Protestant State Church in Ireland, said Dr. Chalmers, "has enlisted in opposition to Protestantism some of the most unconquerable principles of human nature—resentment because of injury, and the pride of adherence to a suffering cause. It has transformed the whole nature of the contest, and, by so doing, has rooted and given ten-fold obstinacy to error. It has transformed a nation of heretics into a nation of heroes. We could have refuted and shamed the heretic out of his errors, but we cannot bring down the hero from his altitude." Protestants in America, who have a lively faith in the abstract and vital truth of their religion, will rejoice that, after four centuries of this kind of business, Protestantism in Ireland is to have a chance to win the victories which it achieves here, free from the curse of an affiliation with the State; but Protestants like Mr. Greg, who think that the machinations of the Jesuits can only be counteracted by the aid of the civil power, will lament over what every one else regards as the most Christian as well as the most worldly-wise act which the British Government has ever performed in Ireland.

THE HUB IN A WHIRL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the memorable Boston Tea Party the "Hub" has hardly ever been in a greater whirl of excitement than during the past week. The Labor Reform League of New England assembled in Boston on Tuesday, and plunged at once into a fiery struggle in behalf of free trade, free money, free public markets, free travel, free transportation and free land. On Thursday the American Tract Society closed an animated session which it had held in the Tri-mountain City. The chief bone of contention was a proposed change in its management. Heretofore the Executive Committee of the Tract Society has been composed of Congregationalists, Baptists, and Episcopalians. But as it seems that the Episcopalians have given but one-fiftieth part of the money contributed to support the society, and the Baptists but one fifty-sixth part, while the Congregationalists have given twelve-thirteenths of the whole amount, the latter claimed and obtained the control. The Treasurer's report on the financial condition of the society gives a balance of $160,936 in its favor. On Thursday also the New England Anti-Slavery Society met in Boston. Wendell Phillips, of course, was present, and read the stereotyped series of resolutions which virtually ignore the potent fact that the war abolished slavery, and insist that the emergency yet requires the active and watchful efforts of the abolitionists. Othello Phillips cannot realize that his "occupation's gone." He is like the poor fellow who swore that his corns still tormented him, although both of his legs had been cut off. It is, however, an encouraging sign of the times that the attendance at this meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was not large. Almost everybody except Mr. Phillips is beginning to see that "More Last Words" on the topic of American negro slavery are as superfluous as those which Baxter's publisher was tempted to issue after the entire edition of his "Last Words" had been sold. Phillips' "More Last Words" found fewer listeners than the speech as delivered on Wednesday evening at the meeting of the New England Woman's Suffrage Convention. There a large crowd gathered to hear Mrs. Howe, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore, and—borrowing old Father Grafton's expression—"other hens try to crow," in emulation of William Lloyd Garrison, the chief rooster of the occasion. The Free Religious Association met in Tremont Temple on Friday. There was a large assemblge. Rev. O. B. Frothingham opened the proceedings by stating that the "society had no creed to propagate, members differing very much in their belief, but all seeking after the truth." Mr. Frothingham foamed up to the spiritual, as imported from Germany, and was eloquently supported in his plan for the attainment of "an era of the absolute supremacy of human reason." After this a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion from New York made an appeal for "truth and one God." Ralph Waldo Emerson followed in a strain of misty politico-theology. Lucretia was absent, from indisposition. The Shakers were also in convention on Friday, with both sexes well represented according, as they claim, to the "Order of Adam." Intense love was expressed for the sisters, and faith with quakes and shakes advocated. But all this hubbub will soon be drowned in the great noise. Land reform leaguers, tract distributors, abolitionists, religious reformers, and even crowing hens must be silenced when the big drum shall beat, the big organ shall swell, and innumerable voices shall thunder forth to the universe the glory of the whirling Hub. It is to be expected that after the great noise, Bostonians, for many generations to come, may be deaf if not dumb.

THE LAIRDS' DEFENSE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, have come out with a letter, it seems, aiming to vindicate themselves from the charge of violating the municipal law of England in building the Alabama. This defense we may safely leave Englishmen to examine—it concerns them more than us. By as much as the responsibility for the Alabama becomes less an individual one, by so much it becomes the more a national one; if, therefore, Englishmen are pleased with the logic of the Lairds, Americans have no ground to complain.

But this is not the first time the builders of the Alabama have taken up this line of defense. It is really an old story. In the House of Commons, the senior partner of the Laird firm once declared, in an elaborate speech upon the same subject, that "from the day the vessel was laid down to her completion everything was open and above board in this country." He added:—

"I also further say that the officers of the Government had every facility afforded them for inspecting the ship, during the progress of building. When the officers came to the builders they were shown the ship, and day after day the customs officers were on board, as they were when she finally left, and they declared there was nothing wrong. They only left her when the tug left."

Such an authoritative statement should be sufficient to stop the diffuse discussion over *laches*, and the repeated hypothesis of English papers that "the government officers *didn't know* about the Alabama's character." Why do they recur to this excuse so often? Obviously because they cannot see how those officers *could* have acted as they did, with full knowledge of the Alabama's character. When Mr. Laird made that speech the English press, we remember, was really astounded for the moment. It has since been partly forgotten; but now, it appears, Mr. Laird has come out with a similar vindication of himself; and, as we have already said, we of America must thank him for this flank attack, as it were, in our favor. The English journals see the unintended result of the new diversion. The *Star* says that though "the Messrs. Laird may be guiltless," England herself "cannot escape the penalty." The *Standard* declares that "Messrs. Laird's vindication condemns the Government; the inadequacy of the law is an insufficient excuse for a breach of international obligations." The *Star* and *Standard* represent opposite poles in English politics, but on this irresistible conclusion they cannot but be at one. We repeat, therefore, that the Messrs. Lairds' defense is our attack; and under this cross-fire we may possibly make another step toward securing what we are after, namely, payment of the Alabama claims.

QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN REFUSES TO "ABDICATE."

From the N. Y. Times.

The Queen of Spain, we are told, refuses to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Asturias, and has been induced to take this course by the advice of friends. We should have thought that, under the circumstances, "abdicate" was not quite the word to be used by a monarch who was driven from the throne without being able to rally supporters enough to make one decent fight. And we should scarcely think that the abdication of his mother would have increased the prospects of the youthful Prince of Asturias very materially, or that her refusal to abdicate will exercise much influence on the course of events in Spain. But there undoubtedly is a certain party in Spain which would gladly see the old dynasty restored in some shape or form, and it is, we suppose, in deference to the advice of the leaders of that party that Queen Isabella declines to renounce her personal claims to the throne. She must be thoroughly imbued with the Bourbon inability to learn or to forget, however, if she thinks that the adherents of her dynasty can ever restore it. It is true that it seems impossible at present to manufacture a king out of any foreign princeling; that there are difficulties in the way of electing a born Spaniard to the throne; and that the majority of the Spanish people are still averse to the idea of a republic. But it by no means follows, because of all this, that Spain is prepared to revert to Isabella, or accept any puppet that might be put up in her name. We rather fancy that Queen Isabella's refusal to abdicate is of just about as much political importance as her abdication would have been—and no more. In one respect, supposing her to be actuated only by a sincere desire to preserve the dynasty, her decision is scarcely compimentary to the Spanish people. The Prince of Asturias, at least, has hitherto preserved an unblemished character, and has not practically exhibited any utter incapacity for government. And yet, Queen Isabella considers herself likely to prove the more popular candidate of the two.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PARAGUAY AND THE ALLIES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A great deal of unnecessary discussion as to the situation of our Minister to Paraguay has been caused by the refusal of the allied combatants against Paraguay to transmit his despatches, and the neglect on the part of the agents of the Associated Press to give news when it is in their reach. In the *Herald* of May 17 we published the fact of General McMahon's arrival at Asuncion, as will be seen by the following extract from the letter of our Rio Janeiro correspondent of April 7:—

"General McMahon had arrived at Asuncion, but is said to be extremely reticent as to Paraguayan affairs. The fact of his visit to Asuncion is stated in the Buenos Ayres *Standard*, but none of the Brazilian correspondence from Asuncion and La Plata makes any mention of it. Captain Kirkland, of the Wasp, being baffled by the refusal of the allies to send on the despatches to General McMahon under a flag of truce, or to give the bearer a safe conduct past the allied posts, had returned, it is said, to Buenos Ayres, after making a protest."

Since that period the agents of the Associated Press have on several occasions reiterated the statement of no news from Minister McMahon, and the Government has become at last anxious about him. Our correspondent gives in the above extract the true reason why no communications have been received from the Minister, and on this point we would recall another fact within our knowledge.

In April last year several packages addressed to our Minister at Asuncion were delivered to Admiral Ignacio, Commander-in-Chief of the allied fleet at Curupaity, with a request to forward them the first opportunity, which was promised. It was an easy matter then, as flags of truce were passing every few days. In September, when our Minister was descending the Paraguay river in the United States steamer Wasp, the allied forces were met somewhere about Villa Clara, and the Admiral then sent the packages on board the Wasp, they having been in his possession between five and six months. This, with the fact of the allies refusing an escort and flag of truce recently to Commander Kirkland, to enable him to communicate with the Minister, shows that they are not very favorable to the transmission of any correspondence which they cannot *vise* beforehand. The loss of the steamship Mississippi, on her recent voyage from Rio Janeiro, has probably caused a further delay in the arrival of General McMahon's despatches; but if the department will read the *Herald* attentively, they will always be posted as to the latest news from our Ministers, as well as everything else.

RUSSIA'S MOVE ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The report is current in Europe that the Emperor Alexander has decreed the removal of the capital of the Russian empire from St. Petersburg to Kiev, on the river Dnieper. A palace is now building for him at the latter place, and the Empress has purchased a large estate there.

If this report be true, it is one of the most important movements which Russia has made for many years. Not only is it a formal advance upon the grand system of policy devised and commenced by Peter the Great for civilizing his empire and incorporating it into the family of European nations, but it is an announcement to the world that the designs of Russia upon Turkey are henceforth to be steadily and unrelentingly pursued. Kiev is 670 miles nearer Constantinople than St. Petersburg; it is within 300 miles of the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea; and, by the aid of the railroads built and soon to be built, it is a point upon which, in the shortest space of time, the whole military force of Russia can be concentrated, ready to march immediately upon either the Turkish or the Hungarian frontier. Of course, it will speedily be made an immense depot of military stores, and in the event of a war would be both convenient as a military base and as the headquarters of military and civil government.

The selection of the new capital is also significant in another aspect. Kiev is the great religious metropolis of Russia. Before the conversion of the people to Christianity it was the seat of their heathen worship, and the advantages of location and association which led to its eminence continue and maintain that eminence now. Within its precincts are the palace of the Greek bishop, the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1037, and numerous other churches, the famous Petcherskoi monastery, the catacombs of St. Anthony and St. Theodosius, filled with the bones of Christian saints and martyrs, and a thousand other objects of religious respect to the devout Russian. As the Emperor is the head of the Russian Church as well as a civil ruler, his taking up his residence in a spot hallowed by so many sacred memories and attractions may reasonably be regarded as evidence of an intention to do everything in his power to strengthen that personal hold upon the affections of his subjects which has always been so remarkable an element of the strength of the Russian empire.

THE "INSURRECTION IN GEORGIA."

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

We can learn nothing decisive as to what has been done or is to be done in regard to the two or three murders recently committed in Georgia. We do not see, from the accounts published, that there is anything mysterious or remarkable about them, but terrible threats have been thundered abroad by the radical authorities and organs as to what would be done, and we are anxiously or at least curiously watching to see what will be.

The first notification we had was that instructions had been sent to the military commanders in Georgia to institute a thorough examination into the killing of Mr. Atkins, an aged member of the Georgia Legislature, and of Dr. Ayer, another aged member of the same body, and to find out, if possible, the perpetrators of those crimes. We do not hear, however, of any examinations made or set on foot by the military commanders. If examinations are in progress, they are conducted very secretly. Not a word is said about them. The press of both parties must have instructions to be dumb in relation to them. And the press, considering its generally independent, not to say rebellious character, is in this case wonderfully submissive to radical instruction. The fact is that no examination is in progress under the auspices of the military commanders, and for the plain reason that there is really nothing which the radicals wish to find out. They would rather have ten commissions to conceal the truth than one to reveal it.

Next we were informed that a military force was to be sent forthwith from Washington to unite with the military force already in Georgia for the suppression of a domestic insurrection too extensive and formidable to be suppressed by other means. This, although monstrously absurd, was put forth in a shape to command public belief, and, for aught we know, the troops have been or will be sent. And we may well ask what, when they get to Georgia, the combined army will do. In what part of the State is the domestic insurrection? How is it making itself manifest? What acts of open violence are committed? What offenders can be identified? What sign of outbreak is visible that the civil government, executive, legislative, and judicial, is powerless to put down? How and where must the grand army commence work, and in what manner carry it on? Will it march successively to the two spots where Atkins and Ayer were killed, draw up in line of battle, and plant its cannon by way of entering upon an investigation? And, if a suspected Democrat shall be pointed out to the commander, will all the big guns be trained on him to put him down or quell him as a domestic insurrection?

There is not a more quiet State in the Union than Georgia. A few murders are committed there, as everywhere else, but not a tenth part so many as in New York. All the civil functions of the State are performed without opposition and without complaint. If the perpetrator of a crime is discovered, he is arrested, tried, and punished, as he would have been ten years ago. No State or Federal law is obstructed, no civil or military officer is resisted. The outcry against Georgia is raised for political purposes, and for no other. And those purposes, we presume, will be temporarily successful, though the Federal Government seems to hesitate, as well it may, in regard to the mode of accomplishing them.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1] Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Application has been made, this 17th May, 1869, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Exchange Company." 5 17m3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.
To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,
5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JOHN TUCKER, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in the said district, a bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of his creditors will be held in the said city of Philadelphia, before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at his office, No. 530 WALNUT Street, on the 24 day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of second and third meetings required by sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the act of Congress may be transacted.
The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty.
A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of July 1869, before the said Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.
Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 21st day of May, 1869. G. R. FOX, Clerk.
L. S.
Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 5 24 m 3t*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ANN E. RYAN and MARY V. Y. SMITH, Trustees under the will of LEWIS RYAN, deceased, vs. PETER CONRAD.
Levari facias. March Term, 1869. No. 551.
The auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds of sale by the Sheriff, under the above writ, of the following described real estate, to wit:—
All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Eighth street, at the distance of one hundred feet from the south line of Chesnut street, in the said city. Containing in front or breadth on the said Eighth street eighteen feet, and in length or depth sixty-three feet eight inches to a three feet wide alley running southward into a ten feet wide alley leading from Seventh to Eighth street. Bounded on the north by the tail ends of the Chesnut street lots, on the south by a messuage and lot of ground allotted to John T. Clark and Emmeline his wife, in the partition of the real estate of John Pleis, deceased; on the east by the said three feet wide alley, and on the west by Eighth street aforesaid. (Being the same premises which Mordecai L. Dawson and wife, by indenture dated the eighteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1865, recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 87, page 3929, granted and conveyed unto the said Peter Conrad in fee. Together with the common use and privilege of the said three feet and ten feet wide alleys respectively, at all times hereafter for ever.)
Will hear all parties having claims upon the said fund, at his office, No. 226 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 8th of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to enter their claims or be debarred from coming on said fund.
EDWARD M. PAXSON, Auditor.
May 28, 1869. 5 28 fmw 5t

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES,
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1224 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	59,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	221,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,925·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604·26.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	323,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3,595. Estimated value	1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116,150·08
Cash in drawer	413·65
	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas G. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS G. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital $150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
SAMUEL RANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 320 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16]

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27]

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
[CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $300,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28]

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 15]

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman,
George L.

DECORATION DAY.

THE SERVICES AT THE CEMETERIES.

The second annual return of Decoration Day was celebrated yesterday in the various cemeteries and burial grounds in and around the city of Philadelphia. The exercises at each place were of a grand and imposing character, and were witnessed by thousands of people who had assembled to participate in the honors which were being done to the heroic dead.

Nearly one hundred members of Post 161 discharged the duty of decorating the graves in Mount Moriah and the Woodlands, and thousands of people were present, the majority of whom waited at Woodlands until the Post had returned from Mount Moriah. At the latter cemetery about five hundred graves, all within one enclosure, were beautifully decorated, and an impressive address was made by Dr. J. T. Walton. The Post was accompanied by three large wagons filled with flowers, and displayed a number of handsome silk flags. It comprises a fine body of men, who thoroughly performed the solemn office they had undertaken.

Post No. 8, G. A. R., decorated the graves of 800 soldiers buried in Glenwood Cemetery. The post was in charge of the commander, W. A. Allison; adjutant, David Ginther. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. James Neill. A quartette choir kindly volunteered for the occasion and sang the opening, closing, and decoration hymns, all written for Decoration day. About one hundred soldiers' orphans from the Northern Home, under charge of A. M. Spangler, Esq., sang a hymn appropriate to the occasion. A flag was then placed on each grave by young ladies, under the superintendence of Dr. McNichol. The orphan children then placed a bouquet of flowers upon each grave.

Odd Fellows' and Mechanics' Cemeteries contain the bodies of about 360 of the heroic dead, of which 278 are located in Odd Fellows'. The duty of decorating these two cemeteries was assigned to Posts 2 and 161. The former met at the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, on Chesnut street, above Eighth, and having formed, marched, under the command of General Robert L. Bodine, to Broad and Race streets, where they joined Post 2, under the command of Colonel George P. McLean. These two bodies, with an escort composed of Company A, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, Captain J. W. Ryan, and a delegation of the Gray Reserves, Capt. Malone, then proceeded to the Mechanics' Cemetery, after which they marched into Odd Fellows'.

Post 19 performed the decorating ceremonies at Laurel Hill, Mount Vernon, and Mount Peace Cemeteries yesterday afternoon. They assembled at Grand Army Hall, No. 809 Chesnut street, at 1:30 P. M., and proceeded out Ridge avenue to Laurel Hill. The companies of the Post participating were:—No. 1, Captain Worrall; 2, Captain Robinson; 3, Captain McCarty; 4, Captain Waterhouse; 5, Captain Stroud. The Post was under the command of Major A. R. Calhoun, Company B, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, and A, B, and K, of Fritz Zouaves, acted as a guard of honor. The turnout was excellent, Post 19 numbering upwards of two hundred, and the Zouaves fully one hundred and fifty.

Post No. 71, West Funk commandant, left their headquarters, No. 329 Washington avenue, at one o'clock, and visited Ebenezer, Gloria Dei, Union, and Lafayette Cemeteries, and Wharton street burial ground. Company I, Fritz Zouaves, under the command of Captain Mason, acted as a guard of honor, and were accompanied by Beck's Brass Band. The colors with the Zouaves belonged to Colonel Collis' regiment. Ensign B. J. Bailey, who had carried this flag through the entire war, very appropriately was the standard-bearer on this occasion.

Post No. 5, to which had been assigned the decoration of the graves in the New Philadelphia, Philanthropic, Machpelah, Mutual, Bishop's, St. Paul's, and Ronaldson's Cemeteries, assembled at headquarters, in Kater Hall, on South street, near Fifteenth. There were about forty members present. They wore citizens' dress, white gloves, and blue silk badges, having the name and number of the Post inscribed thereon.

At Germantown, Post No. 6 of the Grand Army of the Republic formed into line, and, under command of Captain James Byram, proceeded to the several cemeteries in the following order:—Fisher's Lane, St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Trinity Lutheran Church, St. Luke's P. E. Church, Market Square Presbyterian Church, Zion Evangelical Church, Rittenhouse street; First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Knox's; Haines Street M. E. Church, Mennonite, Main and Herman streets; German Baptist Church, Franklinville; St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Franklinville.

The extended programme of Post No. 6 prevented them from visiting burial grounds beyond Germantown, and in order that the graves of the soldier dead at Chesnut Hill should receive the same recognition as elsewhere in the city, the citizens resolved on a celebration of their own.

The patriotic men, women and children of Branchtown, in connection with their neighbors of Milestown, in the Twenty-second ward, joined together in decorating the graves of the sleeping defenders in and adjacent to those villages.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS.

Celebration at Lebanon Cemetery.

Yesterday Post 27, G. A. R., and the Colored Women's Lincoln Association, performed the decoration services at Lebanon Cemetery, which contains quite a number of the bodies of colored soldiers. Prior to the interesting ceremony J. C. Bowers pronounced the following oration:—

Soldiers and Fellow-citizens:—Another year has passed, never to return, since we last assembled to strew with flowers the graves of our departed heroes, to pay a tribute of respect to their memory, and shed the sympathizing tear over the remains of those patriots who, at their country's call, in her hour of danger and great peril, forgetting all the oppression and injustice that our people had experienced in these United States for more than two hundred years, at the blast of the trumpet, forsook wife, children, parents, relatives, friends, and business pursuits, and enlisted under that glorious old flag which then represented a nation holding four and a half millions of men in chains, at the same time denominating this as the "land of the free and the home of the brave;" but to-day, thank God! by whose inscrutable providence and the bravery of the Union army, black and white, the black flag of slavery has been stricken down and trampled under foot, and that beautiful emblem waves its folds triumphantly over a nation of freemen, with not a single slave treading the soil of this vast republic.

The result of the four years' struggle demonstrated the wisdom of the Great Creator in overthrowing the machinations of man. The war was inaugurated for the extension of human slavery—to render it national instead of sectional. The Government and people, North, South, East, and West (except a minority of radical Republicans and Abolitionists), had no intention to interfere with the system; but so great were the losses and ill-success of the Union army, attributable to their not striking at the root of the Rebellion (slavery), that they finally determined it must be wiped out, or they would be forced to surrender to the Confederacy.

That determination was consummated, the Confederates were routed, "horse, foot, and dragoons," and to-day we live in the freest country on the face of the globe—a country where all men are born free and equal, and will very soon enjoy life, liberty (civil and political), and the pursuit of happiness throughout the United States.

When the Government found it necessary, for self-preservation, to call upon the colored men of the nation (who at the outbreak of the war volunteered their services, but were indignantly rejected) to assist it, there was a tremendous excitement among both soldiers and citizens; they exclaimed it was a white man's war, and "niggers" were not wanted. They were cowards, would run at the first fire from the enemy; and many other idle tales were circulated.

They had forgotten, and perhaps many of them had never heard of, the black heroes of the Revolution, that the very first blood shed was Crispus Attucks', a black man. They had forgotten Major Jeffry, also a black man, who during the campaign of Major-General Andrew Jackson, in Mobile, filled the position of "regular" among the soldiers.

In the charge made by General Stump against the enemy, the Americans were repulsed and thrown into disorder, Major Stump being forced to retire in a manner by no means desirable under the circumstances. Major Jeffry, then but a common soldier, seeing the condition of his comrades, and comprehending the disastrous results about to befall them, rushed forward, mounted a horse, took command of the troops, and by an heroic effort rallied them to the charge, completely routing the enemy, who left the Americans masters of the field. He at once received from the General the title of "Major," though he could not, according to the American policy, so commission him.

Governor Eustis, of Rhode Island, in his able speech against slavery, in Missouri, December 12, 1820, gives the following testimony:—"The blacks formed an entire regiment, and discharged their duty with zeal and fidelity. The gallant defense of Red Bank, in which they bore a part, is among the proofs of their valor." In this contest, it will be remembered that four hundred men met and repulsed, after a terrible and sanguinary struggle, fifteen hundred Hessians, led by Count Donop. The glory of the defense of Red Bank, which has been pronounced one of the most heroic actions of the war belongs, in reality to black men.

"In the attack made upon the American lines near Croton river, on the 13th of May, 1781, Colonel Greene, the commander of the regiment, was cut down and mortally wounded, but the sabres of the enemy only reached him through the bodies of his faithful guard of blacks, who hovered near him to protect him, and *every one of whom was killed.*"

Dr. Harris, a Revolutionary veteran, in an address delivered in 1842, before the Congregational and Presbyterian Anti-Slavery Society, held at Francestown, N. H., said:—"I fought, my hearers, for that liberty you enjoy." Then liberty meant something. "I served in the Revolution, in General Washington's army, three years under one enlistment. When stationed in Rhode Island, the regiment to which I belonged was once ordered to a flanking position. This pass was everything, both to us and to the enemy; it was a post of imminent danger. They attacked us with great fury, but were repulsed. They were reinforced and again attacked us with more vigor and determination, and again were repulsed. Again they reinforced, and attacked us the third time with the most desperate courage and resolution, but a third time were repulsed. The contest was fearful. Our position was hotly disputed and as hotly maintained.'

"One of my objects," said Dr. Harris, "in stating these facts, is this: there was a black regiment in the same situation, yes, a regiment of *negroes*, fighting for liberty and independence; not a white man among them but the officers, stationed in this dangerous and responsible position. Had they been unfaithful or given away before the enemy, all would have been lost. Three times in succession were they attacked with most desperate valor and fury, by well-disciplined and veteran troops, and three times did they successfully repel the assault, and thus preserve our army from capture. They fought through the war, were brave, hardy troops, and helped to gain our liberty and independence."

General Jackson gave his testimony in regard to the soldierly qualities and courage of the black troops at New Orleans in 1814. I think it has been fully proved that in all the great conflicts in these United States the colored men have displayed as great courage, loyalty, and patriotism as any other class of her citizens. We are all aware of the deep hatred existing towards colored troops in the late Rebellion by the white people. In this and other States the Governors issued proclamations forbidding their transit over their territory, and compelled them to reach the seat of war by steamers or sailing vessels, to avoid being mobbed, as was the case in this city on several occasions, one being a sergeant-major in a South Carolina regiment, who escaped by reaching and finding shelter in the house of a colored citizen, followed by a band of desperadoes.

Fellow-citizens:—It would be superfluous for me to recount to you the daring deeds which characterized our departed brethren on many a hard-fought battle-field. No danger, not death itself, deterred them, but amid the roaring of the cannon, the bursting of the shell, and the sharp crack of the rifle, dealing blood and carnage, cutting down thousand and tens of thousands of their comrades, they continued to rally under and bear aloft that flag which they so dearly loved, and pressed forward, as was attested by their immortal deeds at Port Hudson, Olustee, Fort Wagner, Petersburg, Charleston, Richmond, and other places too numerous to mention, and aided greatly in compelling the Confederate army to surrender to the great hero of the age, the illustrious General U. S. Grant (the black man's friend, the man of few words but great deeds), at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

In bringing my remarks to a close, for I will not weary your patience, permit me to say those men did not die in vain, but gave liberty, citizenship, and participation in the Government (both State and National) to you, and to me, and to our people throughout the whole country. We can boast of our Senators and Representatives, our Lieutenant-Governors, our ministers and consul-generals to foreign nations, and ere long, no doubt, "our Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled." We can truly exclaim, "The world moves."

In conclusion, my friends, you are aware that we have convened here to-day under the auspices of Post No. 27 of the Grand Army of the Republic, aided by the ladies of the Colored Women's Lincoln Association, by whose polite invitation I stand here to address you on this occasion—an association that took great interest, during and since the war, in the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers, and alleviated, as far as they were able, their wants and sufferings; and now that their bodies have been consigned to the deep clods of the valley, they feel they still have a work to do.

Consequently, we are here this afternoon to again decorate with garlands the graves of those of our brethren who laid down their lives on the altar of their country, and whose names should, and no doubt will, be indelibly impressed upon the hearts of our people from generation to generation.

Let us teach our children to go and do likewise, and continue the good example set them by their fathers and mothers. It is right and proper that we should meet together at stated periods, to strew with the beautiful flowers of the field the graves of those now sleeping their last sleep until the final resurrection, and let our children dedicate the thirtieth day of May in every year to commemorate the memory of those heroes who sacrificed their lives in defense of their country.

"Farewell, gallant soldier! you have fought your last battle,
And gone to your rest in the heavens above,
Where the roaring of cannon and musketry's rattle
Ne'er is heard in those regions, but where all is love."

Ladies of the association, you have accomplished noble deeds worthy of all imitation, but, press forward in your glorious enterprise, and by patience and perseverance the great object of your organization, the rearing of a monument to the memory of the departed, will be accomplished, and not only the present, but generations yet unborn will point with pride and pleasure to the marble shaft pointing heavenward, and rise up and call you blessed.

The Ceremonies in Camden.

Post No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, under the command of Mr. Charles Cotting, visited Newtown and Evergreen Cemeteries yesterday, for the purpose of decorating the graves of the fallen heroes of Camden and vicinity. At Evergreen the friends and relatives of Colonel William B. Hatch, of the 4th New Jersey, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862, had tastefully decorated his monument and grave with ensigns and flowers before the arrival of the procession.

The Post numbered about seventy-five men, followed by a floral car, and wagon filled with little girls. The orations were delivered by Colonel Harbert and Rev. L. Davies.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

TESTIMONIAL TO EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.

A banquet has been tendered by a number of our most distinguished citizens to ex-Governor Curtin, prior to his departure to Russia. The following correspondence in connection with the deserved compliment explains itself:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1869.—Hon. Andrew G. Curtin—Dear Sir:—Your appointment by the President to one of the most important diplomatic positions in the gift of the Government will soon call you away from the State that has freely conferred its highest honors upon you, and whose brightest and noblest records are inseparably associated with your name and fame.

Not only because of our individual appreciation of your public efforts and personal worth, but also to give expression to the general wishes of your friends in Pennsylvania, we ask your acceptance of a public dinner, at such time and place as may suit your convenience, where the citizens of the Commonwealth can meet with you before your departure for Russia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Henry C. Carey,	Daniel B. Smith,
William D. Lewis,	E. W. Clarke,
George H. Boker,	John Tucker,
Ed. H. Trotter,	James H. Orne,
Ward B. Haseltine,	Charles S. Ogden,
Morton McMichael,	N. B. Browne,
William G. Moorhead,	Daniel Dougherty,
Jay Cooke,	Stephen Morris,
James L. Claghorn,	John Rice,
A. J. Drexel,	Joseph Harrison,
Thomas A. Scott,	Joseph William Miller,
C. Cope,	Joseph F. Tobias,
Joseph Bullock,	John P. Verree.
C. Macalester,	Benjamin L. Berry.
C. Colket,	David S. Brown,
S. H. Horstmann,	Matthew Baird,
John B. Parker,	William M. Watts,
Thomas T. Tasker, Jr.,	John Price Wetherill,
Samuel B. Thomas,	William Sellers,
F. Fraley,	Barton H. Jenks,
John W. Forney,	Henry Disston,
Edward Gratz,	William W. Harding.
Jacob Raiguel,	H. W. McCallister, Bellefonte,
John C. Cresson,	Gideon J. Ball, Erie co.,
John Horn,	Henry Souther, Elk co.,
S. D. Gross,	Isaac Eckert, Reading,
George M. Lauman,	Diller Luther, Reading,
J. C. Bomberger, Harrisb'g,	S. G. Lance, Chambersburg,
James Worrell, Harrisburg,	Jas. L. Reynolds, Lancaster,
P. B. Swope, Clearfield	David Thomas, Catasauqua,
William Lilley, Carbon co.,	C. M. Jackson, and others.
E. Cochran, York,	

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1869.—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of May, in which you offer me the high compliment of a public dinner, and ask me to fix a day for the event.

I accept your invitation with much pride and pleasure, and, if it suits your convenience, will name Saturday, the 12th of June, being a few days before I leave the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

The banquet will take place at the Academy of Music at 5 o'clock P. M., and at half-past 7 o'clock the doors will be thrown open to the public, so that the speeches, toasts, etc., may be heard from the balcony.

—The fifth of the series of meetings of the Pennsylvania Peace Society was held at Lewars' Hall, Ninth and Spring Garden streets, Saturday evening last, and being the evening of Decoration Day, the proceedings were unusually interesting.

—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire occurred at Carroll's brick sheds, on Forty-eighth street, above Lancaster avenue. The damage was trifling.

—The Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy; Judge Hoar, Attorney-General of the United States; the Hon. J. W. King, chief of the Bureau of Engineers, United States Navy; and the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, were all in our city yesterday.

—A meeting of journeymen house carpenters was held on Saturday evening at the hall, corner of Broad and Arch streets, to further their interests, by organizing Unions in different parts of the city. Five new Unions were formed, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next. Joseph Matlack was in the chair, and William Weller acted as Secretary.

—The Philadelphia delegation of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association will assemble to-morrow morning, at the corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, for the purpose of proceeding to West Chester to participate in the ninth anniversary of the association, which comes off to-morrow. The order of the exercises include a business meeting in the morning, an oration by R. Biddle Roberts, Esq., in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 139¾.

—There were 232 deaths in the city last week.

—$500,000 in specie was shipped to Europe from New York on Saturday.

—Major-General Thomas left Promontory Point for California on Saturday.

—Albert Tylor, colored, was executed in Richmond at noon on Saturday, for poisoning Pauline Hubbard, also colored.

—Despatches from Wheeling, West Virginia, report the town of West Liberty in ruins from the effects of the hail storm of last Friday.

—The Rev. I. A. Gaynor, Pastor of St. Francis' Church, at Fair Haven, Conn., died on Saturday morning, and will be buried to-day.

—The boiler of W. B. Mullen & Co.'s paper mill at Mount Holly Springs, near Carlisle, exploded on Friday night, fatally injuring two men.

—Samuel M. Janney, the Quaker Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with five Quaker Agents, arrived at Omaha on Friday and proceeded to their various stations.

—Albert H. Boyd, conductor of a freight train on the Northern Central Railroad, was instantly killed on Friday, while standing on the top of a car, by his head striking a bridge, near Baltimore.

Foreign Affairs.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—J. L. Motley, United States Minister, arrived here to-day, and was received by the Mayor of the city and the American Consul at this port. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce will present him an address to-morrow.

PARIS, May 29.—Ministers Burlingame and Washburne gave a farewell banquet to General Dix at the Grand Hotel to-day. Over two hundred and fifty guests were present. General Dix dines with the Emperor at the Tuileries on Thursday.

Jules Favre has been declared not elected, but will contest the election of his opponent.

The official journal denies the rumors that the French troops are to evacuate Rome.

MADRID, May 29.—The appointment of Caballero de Rosa as Captain-General of Cuba is gazetted. It is rumored that a new Provisional Ministry will be formed, to remain in office until October next, when a *plebiscitum* is to be taken to decide the question of sovereignty. Several officers have been arrested at Tortosa, charged with conspiring for the restoration of the ex-Queen Isabella.

MADRID, May 30.—General Caballero de Rosa sails on June 15 for Havana.

LISBON, May 29.—Reports from the war in Paraguay are conflicting, as usual, although it was represented in Rio Janeiro that the allied forces were about to make an immediate attack. It is said, on the other hand, that the allies have no reliable information as to the whereabouts of Lopez. Also that nothing has been heard of General McMahon, the American Minister.

HAVANA, May 27, via Key West, May 29.—The steamer Salvador successfully landed her men and munitions at the port of Nuevas Grandes, north coast. A British war steamer and two Spanish cruisers failed to catch the Salvador. A Spanish force landed soon after, but the filibusters were already on their march.

The expedition which landed in the Bay of Nipe comprised a large steamer (name not given) and the steamship Perit, from New York. Immediately upon landing, the filibusters threw up intrenchments and mounted eight guns, sweeping the bay.

On the 16th instant, the Spanish war steamer Marsella entered the Bay of Nipe and was received with a sharp fire from the artillery. Two shots took effect in her hull, compelling her to withdraw. She then went to Manati, and in company with the Spanish gunboat Africa, returned. After several shots had been exchanged between the steamers and the shore batteries several hundreds of Spaniards were landed, and, making a detour to the rear, took possession of the guns which the filibusters had been compelled to abandon. The insurgents had only retired for the purpose of reforming. That done, they returned in force, made a brilliant charge with the bayonet, retook all the guns, and compelled the Spaniards to retreat in disorder, with a loss of forty-five killed and one hundred wounded.

On the 16th instant a severe engagement took place four miles from Puerto Padre. The insurgents attacked a force of 1000 Spaniards conveying provisions to Tunas. The battle took place along the margin of the river, and lasted several hours, and every attempt of the Spaniards to cross was repulsed with severe loss. They were shot down in the river, actually dyeing the water with their blood. Finally, the Spaniards were driven back with great loss and compelled to abandon the design of provisioning Tunas. They acknowledge a loss of thirty-four killed and one hundred wounded, but the insurgents claim that their loss was much heavier. The Spaniards retreated to Puerto Padre, where they were awaiting reinforcements at last accounts. One thousand men, under General Ferrer, had arrived from Puerto Principe at Nuevitas, and were about to march to reinforce Puerto Padre. Ferrer will command all the Spanish troops there. Puerto Padre is a small seaport town on the north coast of Cuba, between Hibara and Malaqueta Bay. The locality is reported to be swarming with insurgents. The Cubans are jubilant over these successive victories, which have evidently been gained by the patriots, as all the information has been obtained from Spanish sources. Never were the Cubans more sanguine of achieving their independence than at the present day.

HAVANA, May 27, via Key West, May 29.—The Government is in great straits for coal, and will probably lay an embargo on all that is in Cuba. Reliable information from revolutionary sources reports that Count Vamaseda's forces have been driven out of Bayamo by the insurgents under General Marmol, and that Valmaseda himself has been captured. Two hundred Spanish troops have died of the cholera. The soldiers are reported shoeless and discontented.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 31	MOON RISES	morn
SUN SETS	7 24	HIGH WATER	6 34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLES, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	May	8
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	May	12
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	May	13
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May	14
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May	14
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	May	18
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	May	19
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May	19
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	May	19
Ocean Pearl	Southampton	New York	May	20
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May	21
Java	Liverpool	New York	May	22
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	May	23
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May	22
Bellona	London	New York	May	22

FOR EUROPE.

Allendannia	New York	Hamburg	June	1
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	June	1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	June	2
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June	2
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	June	3
Malta	New York	Liverpool	June	3
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June	5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June	5
Java	New York	Liverpool	June	9
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June	9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June	12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June	12
Bellona	New York	London	June	15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June	1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	June	1
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June	3
Eagle	New York	Havana	June	3
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June	5
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June	10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Schr Neptune's Bride, Orowell, Savannah, David Cooper.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Deer Isle, do.
Schr Emeline Haight, Averly, Belfast, Me., do.
Schr Searsville, Chase, Providence, do.
Schr Alice B., Alley, Boston, M. S. Bulkley.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below the Buoy on the Brown, saw one barque at anchor; at Brandywine, a barque and schooner at anchor; at Ledge Light, barque Isochela, brigs Castilla and Richmond, at anchor; above the Buoy on the Middle, one barque and a schooner; off Morris Liston's, one brig and a schooner.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig R. S. Hassell, Thomas, 16 days from Caibarien, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. 22d instant (no lat. etc.), spoke brig Clara P. Gibbs, from Cardenas for Philadelphia.

Brig Altavela, Reed, 11 days from Caibarien, with molasses to Dallett & Son.

Br. brig Bachelor, Carlow, 22 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to George C. Carson & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Wave Crest, Connelly, from Boston.

Schr E. L. Smith, Harrison, from Providence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 31.—Tug Clyde, with the following boats left for Philadelphia this morning:—

Wm. S. Boyd, with lime.
Iris, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co.
William and Harry, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Sarah and Rebecca, with lumber to Tramp & Son.
R. M. Foreman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Village Belle, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Reliance, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Harry and Lulie, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Wm. King, with lumber to McVey & Bush.
Carrie, with grain to Thornton Barns.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 29.—The following barges are in the tow to-night:—J. C. Potts; Advance; Little Fanny; and Groves, all with iron ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 29.—No tows arrived from the eastward to-day.

The barges leaving in tow to-night eastward, are as follows:—

Fremont; Wm. Porter; National; A. C. Condy; Shawnee; Clara Lynch; Reliance; J. J. Crittenden; Black Diamond; Arabian; and S. C. Clark, all with coal, for New York.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 28.—The following vessels are at the Breakwater:—Brigs John Chrystal, from Philadelphia for Ponce, P. R.; John Shay, do. for Trinidad; J. D. Lincoln, do. for Cardenas; schrs Success, for Providence; S. Washburn, for Taunton; Geo. B. Smith, for New York; Carrie Melvin, for Boston; T. Sinnickson, for do., all from Philadelphia; Willis Dill, from Moorehead City for New York; Mary Stow, from Jacksonville for New Haven; Margaret and Lucy, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York; Mary Ella, from York river for Boston; and schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, with rosin, leaking 2000 strokes per hour, having experienced heavy weather off Hatteras, during which lost deck load and stove poop deck; was also obliged to let ship best anchor and chain, to lighten how, to let the water to the pumps. Wind E., and weather thick. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John O. Baker, Miller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 15th inst.

Ships Sanspareil, McAlpine, and Record, Colfer, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, from Charleston 27th inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 513 bales cotton, 61 tcs. rice, 77 tons iron, 149 bbls. rosin, 50 bales yarn, 15 do. domestics, 22 boxes fish, 18 bbls. rags, 1 buggy, 323 barrels potatoes, 450 crates vegetables, and sundry pkgs.

Steamship James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 28th inst.

Steamship Commander, Brooks, hence, at New York 28th instant.

Steamtug A. F. Capella, Crowell, hence for Portland, at Newport 27th inst.

Barque St. Peter, Goodwin, 40 days from Cardiff, at New York 29th inst. Had westerly gales the entire passage; split and lost sails and stove bulwarks, etc.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, at Providence 28th inst., from Savannah.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, hence, at Providence 28th instant.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 27th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Writhington, hence, at Fall River 27th inst.

Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, hence, at Newburyport 28th instant.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrich, hence for Malden, at Edgartown 27th inst.

Schr Delaware, hence, at Plymouth, Mass., 21st inst.

Schr W. W. Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 28th inst.

Schr Joseph Wilson, Somers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 26th inst.

Schrs L. W. Wheeler, Lewis, hence for Boston; Beta, Brown, hence for do.; and Marshal Perrin, Packard, hence for Dorchester, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst., and sailed again same day.

Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 27th inst.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 28th instant.

Schrs Mary Milnes, C. E. Elmer, and H. N. Miller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 27th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The steamtug A. F. Capella, from Philadelphia for Portland, Me., which arrived at Newport on the 27th inst., has been purchased by parties in Portland for $6500.

Schr Joseph Hay, Captain Hathaway, made a trip from the Delaware Breakwater to Boston in 36 hours.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 32 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 25, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at which time they will be opened, for the delivery in this city of Sixteen (16) Cavalry Horses, subject to the usual inspection.

The Horses must be of bay color, sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition; from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high; from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

Bids will be subject to the action of the Quartermaster-General before being accepted.

The Horses must be delivered within ten (10) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

Payment to be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are received for that purpose.

Proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army. 5 25 6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

SEVERE TEST
AND
GREAT TRIUMPH
OF
MAISER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

At the Great Fire and entire destruction of the
MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.

The MAISER SAFE used by Mr. Proskauer, the Caterer, at the great Odd Fellows' Ball, was taken from the ruins the day after the fire, and opened on the ground, before an immense crowd of spectators. Notwithstanding that it had been at a white heat for a long time, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

The hero has returned to his companions at

MAISER'S SAFE STORE,
No. 434 RACE Street,
Where he can be examined. 5 3 mwf1m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES.
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,
SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against harboring or trusting my wife, ANNE E. STINE, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. JACOB STINE,
Bridge street, Bridesburg.
May 27, 1869. 5 28 3t*

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Franklin Fire Insurance Company for renewal of perpetual policy 28,140, dated June 22, 1859, for $4000 issued to the Trustees of the Shiloh Baptist Church, which has been lost or mislaid. The finder will please return it to T. A. MANNING, Chairman, etc., No. 1913 CHRISTIAN Street. 5 26 6t*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS deposited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to call at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and FILBERT Streets, and pay charges on the same, or they will be sold at auction at No. 227 South street, on Monday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock. 5 26-10t*

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufac

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869.

THE REPUBLICAN REGISTRATIONS.

To-morrow afternoon, between the hours of four and eight, the Republican registration officers will be in attendance at the regular places for holding the delegate elections, for the purpose of revising and correcting the list of Republican voters in each election division in the city. Let no person who has not the best of reasons for supposing that his name is already on the lists—positive knowledge of the fact—fail to give the matter his personal attention, in order that he may not be deprived of his vote on the Tuesday following.

The first step towards purifying the halls of legislation at Harrisburg is to prevent, if possible, the renomination of any man who held a seat in them last winter. Not one of these shameless plunderers should be permitted to return, to revel through another session in ill-gotten spoils. Let every one of them who seeks a renomination at the hands of either party be made to understand, plainly and clearly, that the people are determined to do without his services in the future. The disreputable careers of such of them as attempt to secure a renomination, and fail, are at an end, for the present at least. Such of them as succeed in the preliminary contest will find arrayed against them all the respectable journals of the city, and will be defeated if their defeat is within the range of possibilities. But it will be much the better course to begin at the beginning, and to throw them overboard, one and all, at the outset. For the sake of accomplishing this result in every district of the city, the honest and respectable citizens who are allied to the Republican party should attend to-morrow to the subject of their registration. Then, on the following Tuesday, they can go to the polls of the delegate elections, with the balance of power in their hands.

A CALLOW NESTLING.

Have any of our readers ever seen the pitiful exhibition made by a callow nestling in attempting to fly from the maternal nest before his pin feathers are grown? Flop upon the ground he comes, and cries and squawks in a very agony of pain, despair, and impotent rage. Such an exhibition was given on Friday at the University of Pennsylvania, when a young man by the name of George K. Reed—we would gladly refrain from mentioning him for the sake of his friends—gave an exhibition of genuine sophomoric blackguardism under the title of the "Class History of 1869," which must have made the faces of his classmates and every decent person in the audience tingle with shame. A full report of this remarkable performance was given in the *Press* on Saturday, and if we had not been assured that it was actually delivered on the occasion referred to, in the presence of an audience of decent men and women, we would not have believed that the University could have been so disgraced in its own halls by one of its own graduates, but would have thought it merely a mean, low, and disgusting exhibition of malice by a disappointed candidate for academic honors. We have hitherto warmly advocated the cause of the University of Pennsylvania, and have given what aid was in our power to furthering its project for obtaining a portion of the Almshouse property for the purpose of erecting new buildings which would enable it to enter upon an enlarged sphere of usefulness. The citizens of Philadelphia, the members of Councils, and decent men and women everywhere, will hesitate now about extending any assistance to an institution of learning that sends out upon society such a specimen of a university training as this young man Reed is, by his own showing. We have already too many such as he now infesting the community, turning everything sacred and virtuous into ridicule, and disgracing society and themselves by their ribaldry. It is to such institutions of learning as the University of Pennsylvania that we look to give our young men the culture, refined taste, and mental and moral discipline that will enable them to take up the great work of civilization and progress, and to carry it on in a manner becoming Christian gentlemen. It would be gratifying to believe that Mr. Reed is but a single and exceptional specimen of an unfledged youngling, started out to battle with the world before he has learned discretion; and it is sincerely to be hoped, for his own sake, that the disgusting exhibition, spread over four columns of the *Press*, is but a rather more than ordinary virulent specimen of nastiness, and that the spirit of blackguardism which it manifests is not inherent, or else the young man's future is not very promising either for himself or the country.

We are inclined to make the largest allowances for the proverbial frolicksomness of college youths, and not to judge college wit or college rhetoric by too high a standard, but there is a point which no young man with the slightest feelings of a gentleman will pass, and this case is one that calls for a stern and decided rebuke, if only to deter others from following the example that has been set.

Mr. Reed's discourse was simply a low, vulgar, and utterly disgusting diatribe against the college, its professors, and his fellow-students: its attempts at wit are pointless, and the whole performance is one that will bring discredit upon the institution, and which, in future years, if the young man is not wholly depraved, and if he has any sense of shame left in him, will make his cheeks burn with mortification whenever he thinks of it.

If the University of Pennsylvania was a school for feeble-minded children, we could account for and excuse such an exhibition as this. It claims, however, to be an institution of learning second to none in the country, and it is now asking of the public assistance to extend its facilities. Before such assistance is granted the University owes it to itself to clear its skirts of all responsibility for Mr. George K. Reed, for if he is a specimen brick, the present buildings may as well be razed to the ground, and the property sold to the highest bidder without further delay; for, as an institution of learning and classic culture, it is worse than worthless.

The New York *World* of this morning contains the following paragraph in one of its columns, headed "political items:"—

"A series of savage attacks in the Philadelphia Telegraph upon Governor Geary, who is anxious for a renomination, are attributed to the pen of Colonel McClure, the man who did not persuade Grant."

Nobody but an idiot would seriously *attribute* the articles in question to Colonel McClure's pen, and that is all we have to say seriously upon the matter.

ANNA E. DICKINSON ON "NOTHING UNREASONABLE."

Anna E. Dickinson is to repeat to-night, at the Academy of Music, the lecture labelled "Nothing Unreasonable," which she delivered at the Cooper Institute on last Friday evening. This production was reported at length in one of the New York journals, and from this report we learn that it consists of a characteristic tirade against depraved male humanity, because it does not confer the right of suffrage upon suffering womankind.

Miss Dickinson assumes at the outset that she is branded as a criminal because she is deprived of the blessed privilege of having her pretty little nose smashed at a delegate election, and of the chance to argue, as a voter, without compensation, the questions which she is now paid extravagant sums for discussing in a flippant and fiery manner. She groans under the tyranny of "taxation without representation," but, determined not to be a silent sufferer, she resolves to make the world resound with the echo of her wrongs, especially while she can attract audiences at fifty cents a head to listen to the recital.

She proceeds to argue that it is false to say that women do not want the ballot, and against the positive knowledge on this point which men have acquired from their sisters, mothers, sweethearts, and wives, she puts the clamorous demand of a few chattering viragoes who claim to be the leading women of the age because they have acquired unenviable notoriety by brazen assurance.

The trifling obstacle to acquiescence in her demand which arises from the indisposition of the mass of her sex to assume the rights and corresponding duties of voters being rhetorically disposed of, the next difficulty to be overcome is the prevalent desire of men to withhold the right of suffrage from women. The discussion of this point gives her a capital opportunity to indulge in the invective which is the basis of her reputation, and which is the main secret of her attractiveness as a public speaker. The men, with all their faults and failings, rather enjoy a spirited attack upon their foibles, especially if a pretty woman, in making it, is disregardful of delicacy and decency. The Mrs. Caudle who rehearses her diatribes to an unhappy victim who has no companion in his misery, is a legitimate object of dread; but the pert miss who can hurl missiles at man in the abstract, among a crowd of men, where they can all enjoy the joke and mutually laugh at each other, is well paid for her pleasing entertainment, not because it does any good, or implants a single elevated or useful idea in any masculine brain, but because men like to have other men assailed. The unhappy mortal who would give half his fortune to silence the clatter of a vixenish wife always hears, with great gusto, the reports of the Xantippe speeches dinned into the ears of a tortured neighbor.

Anna E. Dickinson revels in her attacks upon mankind. At a critical period in the war she delighted in vituperating Abraham Lincoln, and before the last Presidential nominations were decided upon, she made attacks against the private character of General Grant so indecent that only the very vilest of the Copperhead journals were base enough to repeat them when he became the Republican nominee. As the most eminent men of the nation cannot escape her vitriol tongue, it is idle for average male bipeds to hope for mercy, and they are accordingly arraigned for filthy habits, chewing tobacco, wearing dirty clothes, spending their money at drinking-saloons, being cross to their children, deficiency in courage and justice, acting naughtily when they go from home, especially to Washington—for bribing, lying, cheating, stealing, and scrambling for offices! There is nothing new in these charges, and unfortunately there is a great deal of truth in them. The chief point of the lecture consists in a piquant commentary upon them, and Anna E. Dickinson, in default of a husband upon whom the vials of her wrath could be uncorked, with no better result than mutual irritation, is fortunate enough to secure good-natured audiences, which pay liberally for the privilege of hearing these stereotyped diatribes done up in public instead of in private, and in a style a little better than Frau Van Winkle uses in denouncing the incorrigible Rip.

The logic of the lecture forms but a very subordinate portion of the production, but the underlying idea appears to be that since men are so bad, public affairs could not be conducted in worse style if women participated in their management. This proposition, however, is by no means established. If female suffrage resulted, as it probably would result, in the most ridiculous, conceited, and positively bad portion of womankind busying themselves in elections and political movements, while the better portion of womankind abstained from such interference (as a large proportion of the more industrious and useful men of every community now abstain from active interference in politics), matters might be made a great deal worse than they are at present. The nation has trouble enough to contend against the host of bad men who figure as politicians. If they are reinforced by the silly and bad women of the land, the republic will soon be beyond redemption. Women rulers have been tried over and over again, but their reign has tended rather to add a new element of corruption to politics than to purify and elevate it. Two prominent examples are now before the world—Queen Isabella, driven in disgrace from Madrid on account of her notorious profligacy, and Queen Victoria, who, with all her domestic virtues, is rapidly growing unpopular in England, because, in nursing her sentimental sorrows and enjoying the luxury of woe, she systematically neglects, through a series of years, the light public duties for which she receives a heavy compensation. If Anna Dickinson had had her way in American politics, Abraham Lincoln would have been hurled from the Presidential chair by his own partisans—would the prosperity of our country have been increased by crowning his wife with regal honors? Anna Dickinson thought in the early months of 1868 that Mr. Chase, instead of General Grant, should have been the Rebublican nominee for the Presidency. Her superior judgment was overruled by the men who had the matter in charge. In the light of subsequent events, who was right and who was wrong?

It is one of the freaks of nature to make, occasionally, masculine women and feminine men. These monstrosities may wish to have the world reconstructed to suit their distorted natures, but their wishes could only be gratified by seriously inconveniencing the true men and true women who count as a thousand to one against the males who want to wear petticoats and the females who want to wear breeches. It is the greatest good of the greatest number that nations should aim at, and not the gratification of the exceptional few whose perverted or deficient organizations engender unnatural tastes and hideous opinions.

DE RODA, "THE BUTCHER."

Dulce, the present Captain-General of Cuba, who was reported recently to be lying at the point of death, has asked to be relieved. The home Government has responded by appointing Caballero de Roda to succeed him, and a cable telegram announces that the new Captain-General will leave Spain for Havana on the 15th of June. This man, De Roda, has gained the soubriquet of "The Butcher." His advent in Cuba will tend to thoroughly arouse all the natives who have thus far held themselves aloof from the revolution. Unless he belies his past record, he will inaugurate a more bitter and bloodthirsty regime than that which has been tolerated by Dulce, and the only result that can follow will be the acceleration of Cuban independence.

John E. Addicks, Esq., was this morning appointed Health Officer of Philadelphia by the Governor. Mr. Addicks is the zealous President of the National Union Club, an earnest and hard-working Republican, and abundantly deserves the position which has fallen to him. He has been actively engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city for so many years that he is well known to the public as a man of unimpeachable integrity, fully competent to discharge the duties of his new position. The appointment will meet with unqualified approval on all sides.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw§

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONGREGATION of the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH. TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 8 P. M. Close of the second year of Dr. WILLITS' Pastorship. Addresses by clergymen and others. The public are invited. 5 31 2t*

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Church N. E. corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets. Ex-Governor POLLOCK will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Bishop SIMPSON, Rev. Drs. HEADLE, WILLITS, G. D. BOARDMAN, WITHEROW, and HUTTER. Music by the choir of the Blind Institution. The public are cordially invited to attend. 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31st,
SUBJECT—NOTHING UNREASONABLE,

RESERVED SEATS, 50 Cents. ADMISSION, 25 Cents.
Private boxes in balcony, $3.
Proscenium boxes, $5.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street; also at the Box Office, on the evening of the lecture. my26 54

CLOTHING.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

? ? ? ? ? ? ?

WHO sell the finest clothes in town?
Who keep that Hall so Big and Brown?
Who make the prices all go down?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO make such clothes for boys and men
That those who buy come back again,
And bring yet other boys and men?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO cut their clothes of faultless fit,
Neither too long or short, a bit,
But always make a perfect hit?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO keep the most enormous piles
Of splendid goods, of richest styles,
Which seem to reach for miles and miles?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO keep the people's favorite store,
Which, though we've sung them oft before,
We sing the songs of, more and more?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO make us happy, while we sing
Of fine, cheap clothing, made for spring,
And summer clothing, just the thing?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO, at the mammoth Brown Stone Hall
Are ready, at the people's call,
To furnish splendid clothes for all?
We answer,
ROCKHILL & WILSON!

603 CHESNUT STREET, 605
603 605
603 PHILADELPHIA. 605

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19fmw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.
Match $500. Mile heats, three in five to harness.
Good Day and Track.
R. P. Stetson names b. h. PETROLEUM.
Owner names blk. m. LIZZIE PATCHEN.
Admission, $1. 5 31 2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given. HUGH BARR, 5 29 3t* N. W. cor. FRONT and WHARTON, Phila.

BEVERLY, N. J.—FOR SALE, $4500, or rent for the summer, $300, one of those elegant Gothic Cottage Residences, just finished, in CHURCH Street, very convenient to railroad. Local and State taxes nominal. Will repay a visit. Apply to owner, on the premises. 5 28 3t*

FOR SALE.—VERY FINELY SITUATED Building Site on School House Lane, within five minutes' walk of the R. R. station, 18, 13 or 5 acres, to suit purchasers. These properties command a fine view, and are bordered by the lands of the Park Extension and by beautiful country seats. D. WAGNER, Jr., 5 28 6t 33 South THIRD Street.

FOR SALE—AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., a new frame House, 9 rooms, side yard and large garden; a very desirable location; only twenty minutes' ride via C. and R. Railroad Co.; frequent trains; also, a number of desirable Building Lots. Apply at No. 26 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 5 29 6t

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 26 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1§

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply, 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 tmwlm*

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
OFFICE OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
Established 1852. Incorporated 1864.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city West Philadelphia, Manayunk, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:
8 lbs. daily.....60 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....90 " "
20 " " .....$1 05 " "
Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice
HOT OR COLD!
WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
SUPPLIED BY THE
CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,
No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.
EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
Large trade supplied on fair terms.
CHAS. L. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOS. M. TRUMAN, Jr., } Proprietors.
5 15 1m JOHN R. CARPENTER,

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
[5 17 mwf3m
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,
2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet of best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

CALIFORNIA WINE GROWERS' CO.
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA HOCK,
ORANGE BLOSSOM WINE TON C,
For the Sick and Communion Purposes.
For sale by
CARMICK & CO., AGENTS,
5 28 fmw3t* No. 113 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE
GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD
IS FINISHED.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 1 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2tf

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§
SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
5 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. Paris. [3 10 4p

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC
RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4plm
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CHAMPION SAFES.
UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

$15,000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 5 31 2t No. 734 WALNUT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will appear in a grand concert on Wednesday evening, supported by Mad'lle Alide Topp, Signori Bocetti, Itcina, Susini, Barili, and Mr. Rudolph Hennig. Solos from Rossini's *Messe Solennelle* will be performed, with other first-class selections.

On Thursday evening *Il Barbiere di Seviglia* will be performed. Miss Kellogg is about to sail for Europe, and this will be the last opportunity our operagoers will have to see her.

The sale of tickets commences to-day at Trumpler's.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Collins will appear this evening as "Captain O'Rourke" in Boucicault's drama of *The Soldier of Fortune*, and as "O'Callaghan" in *His Last Legs*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *Sarah's Young Man*.

On Monday next the new drama, entitled *Black and White*, by Wilkie Collins and Charles Fechter, will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle." This is one of the really great performances of the day, and it requires no commendation for those who have ever witnessed it.

AT THE CHESNUT the Elise Holt Troupe will conclude their engagement this week. The burlesque of *Paris; or, the Judgment*, will be performed this evening, with several new features. W. H. Donaldson and H. Gilbert will make a velocipede ascension upon a tight rope from the stage to the gallery.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit this evening, when the third act of *Florette* will be given, to be followed by Gounod's *Faust*, in which Miss Galton will appear as "Marguerite," Mr. S. C. Campbell as "Mephistopheles," and Mr. William Castle as "Faust."

AT THE AMERICAN the celebrated De Lave family of gymnasts have been engaged, and this evening the sisters Lilla and Rose will appear in a number of remarkable feats. An entire change of programme will be given this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET RINK this evening there will be a grand fancy-dress carnival and masquerade of velocipedes, which promises to be the grand event of the season. A large number of the best riders of the city will be in attendance, and among the great features of the exhibition will be a political race between two office-holders. This affair will probably afford an infinite amount of amusement to all who attend.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will lecture at the Academy of Music this evening on the subject of "Nothing Unreasonable" in connection with woman's suffrage. There is no doubt that Miss Dickinson will give an eloquent discourse, and as she is about to leave for California, we hope that a full audience will be in attendance. Tickets may be procured at Gould's.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the Washington Monument Fund, by the pupils of the First School district of Pennsylvania, will be given at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, June 9. The performance will consist of anthems, choruses, songs, recitations, dialogues, etc. Tickets, 50 cents.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

A RARE CHANCE.—Messrs. Mundy & Hoffman, of Cooper's Point—just over the river, in Jersey—offer for sale "State rights" of a newly-patented and valuable invention. It is a natty thing, will prove the delight of the housewife, and save her much vexation. To the keepers of hotels and restaurants, also, it is absolutely indispensable. By using it, too, you can rescue your temper from many a ruffling, a thing very likely to happen if you chance to be sawing with a dull knife. Now what is this desirable article? What else could it be than a contrivance for the *slicing, cutting, and chipping of dried-beef, cabbage*, and other such things? No family can do without it, and consequently they sell like gingerbread at a fair. Here's just the chance for any enterprising and wide-awake person to get hold of a fat thing. Of course, by the purchase of "State rights" in the patent, you alone will have the right to sell it in the State. A mint of money may be reaped from such a chance.

SCIENCE ADVANCES.—As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, etc., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while HOSTETTER'S has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health; and for many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

INDIA SHEERSUCKER for Summer Suits,

FRENCH SIDEBAND DRILLING for Pantaloons,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELLING for Vests,

BANNOCKBURNS, LIGHT COLORS, for Suits,

LIGHT DIAGONAL CHEVIOTS, DARK COLORS, for Suits,

ALPACA LUSTRE, BLACK, for Coat and Vest,

and a splendid assortment of light French cassimere pantaloons goods, all new in style and of choice patterns, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
W. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

USE SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The character of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is such that all may use it to maintain the stamina of their system, or to invigorate it when they become debilitated, being mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic; beneficial in affections of the kidneys and chronic diseases with general debility. Give them a trial and they will recommend themselves. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MARRIED.

ELLIS—WILKINSON.—On the 25th of December, 1868, by the Rev. A. G. McAuley, Mr. SAMUEL ELLIS to Miss JENNIE WILKINSON, both of this city.

SENIOR—FINLEY.—May 26, by the Rev. George L. C. Hanna, at his residence, No. 507 Aramingo street, Mr. FREDERICK SENIOR to Mrs. SARAH FINLEY, both of this city.

DIED.

BOYLE.—On the 30th instant, JAMES K. BOYLE, son of John and Bridget Boyle, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1417 Rye street (Reed, above Second), on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

DOLAN.—On the 30th of May, MARY, wife of James Dolan, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2028 William street, below Chesnut street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

GILBERT.—On the 30th instant, HENRY R. GILBERT, in the 72d year of his age.

WAGNER.—On the 29th instant, Mr. PETER WAGNER, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M.; Philadelphia Typographical Society; and 2d Regiment Infantry (National Guard), are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 219 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,

5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

PIANOS, ETC.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS,

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEA MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3½

BUY THE BEST. QUINTON TOMATOES FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

For sale by all First-class Grocers.

Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter their orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,

No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES.

Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,

22 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 2 3m

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!

In Stripes, Checks and Shots,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,

NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE

At 37½c. per yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS

AND

POPLINETTES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

BATHING FLANNELS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OPEN MONDAY, May 31,

FIVE CASES

BATHING FLANNELS,

AT 25 CENTS. [5 29 3t

100,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS,

REDUCED TO 25, 37½, and 50 CENTS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW BARNSLEY LINENS.

BEST BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, all widths, at bargain prices.

TAYLOR & CO.'S BARNSLEY DAMASKS, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 wide, from $1 37½ up.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POWER-LOOM NAPKINS,

Made specially for us, at $2 75 and $3 00 per dozen.

Our customers who have been waiting for these very durable Napkins can now get them at either of our stores. 2 30 wfm

215 NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

DRY GOODS,

Offer To-Day Great Bargains in

BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS,
PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL

Bought from first hands and auction. 5 1 wfm1m

NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of

LAMA AND INDE LACES,

IN

POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.
SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.

3 27 3mrp

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m

N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired, and cleaned.

DRY GOODS.

Old front building to be torn down.

New one erected in July and August.

Selling goods cheap to collapse the stock.

We invite you to call now while it is fresh.

During the work, will operate in the rear.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.

Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

I. LUTZ,

FURNITURE,

No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE CLASS FURNITURE

AT MODERATE PRICES. [4 23 fmw3mrp

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Announce a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

For Gentlemen's Business and Summer Travelling Suits.

Also, a large and varied assortment of
WILFORD'S WHITE DUCKS.
WILFORD'S FIGURED DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BARNSLEY WHITE AND COLORED DRILLS.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE MARSEILLES, for Gentlemen's Vests.
NEAT FIGURED LINENS AND DRILLS in great variety, for boys' wear, at low prices. 4 3 2mrp

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of

Spring Fancy Cassimeres,

Comprising all the best makes in the market,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

REMOVAL

D. MERSHON'S SONS'

RUSSIAN HEATER

TO

N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.

Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.

A. B. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

AWNINGS

Made from Water-Proof and Mildew-Proof Canvas (New Process). Call and see the material. Also Veranda Curtains and Tents of all kinds.

PITKIN & CO.,

5 21 fmwslt No. 71 N. SECOND Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13m[m]

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF FAMILY SEWING,

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

6 1mrp

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVING REMOVED FROM

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,

Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [3 11thm

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

A. PROSKAUER,

MAISON DORE,

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE,

CORNER OF

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON STS.,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

MR. PROSKAUER takes this opportunity to announce to the pleasure-seeking public to this favorite sea-side resort, that he has leased and fitted up in elegant style the commodious cottage lately occupied by Mrs. Newell.

It is the most eligible location on the Island, and is surrounded by fine grounds.

MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED LODGING-ROOMS to Rent by the Day or Week.

THE RESTAURANT will be furnished with all the Delicacies that can be procured in the Philadelphia and other markets.

THE SALOON will be supplied with all the various brands of fine Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ales, and Cigars that can be purchased.

The Dining Saloon

shall not be excelled by any hotel on the Island, as Mr. PROSKAUER prides himself upon his catering.

All persons desiring to Rent Apartments will please call on [5 26wfm3t

A. PROSKAUER, Purveyeur,

No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia; or at the corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., after the 1st of June.

NORNY'S

TASTELESS

FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
5 29 1m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm

PAIN PAINT.

MY WANTS.—

I want to know who owns a dog
Whom sick will physic drink;
Or show me where there lives a hog,
A cow, or mule, or mink;

I want to find a single beast,
A monkey or a mouse,
The largest, wisest, or the least
That lives in field or house,

That drinks a drug or can be taught
To swallow else but food;
And every human being ought
Abjure what is not good.

False education is the bane
Leads people headlong down
For not a child, unless insane,
But hates it in this town.

A million men may say 'tis right;
A million lies will fail;
And in this battle that we fight,
The truth it will prevail.

God gave us instinct at our birth,
That instinct can't be wrong;
What she condemns is of no worth,
In stomach don't belong.

Men die when doctors do attend,
They can but die without;
Then you are sure no poisons send,
They kill; there is no doubt.

If everybody only knew
How little doctors know,
The victims now would then be few,
Short coffins longer grow.

Folks will learn music, Greek or French,
And all the arts of life,
If deathly sick, the blackest wench,
May save that man or wife.

The humble poor, or middle class,
Have more of mother wit,
Than upper Ten, who, like an Ass,
Will stupid lie or sit.

The time will come, the child shall know,
Before his A, B, C,
The laws of health, and useful grow,
And better men will be.

What is your knowledge, silly strut?
A drink from the wrong cup
Is death. Or accidental cut,
The grave will close right up.

Take care of life and know thyself,
Thy first great aim should see;
Then other branches, or for wealth,
Or you a slave will be.

'Tis inflammation causes pain,
No person will deny;
Pump out the fever, and obtain
The health for which you sigh.

Don't heat the place already hot,
But cool the fever down;
Extract all fever from the spot,
And health your efforts crown.

The flesh is oily, won't drink up,
Absorbents will not fill,
Unless there's PAIN PAINT in the cup,
Plain water never will.

PAIN PAINT will pump all fever out,
And pain will quickly go;
The pores accept it, can you doubt?
'Tis facts can prove it so.

A million people know 'tis true;
Each father, daughter, son,
Can try it free and prove to you,
It surely can be done.

Hundreds of people every day,
Come in and try it free;
Have private rooms where ladies may
From public gaze be free.

How silly, then, to stay away;
There is not one complaint
We do not treat; 'tis free each day,
Astonish you with paint.

PAIN PAINT will never smart or stain,
A child might drink it free;
If you have long with sickness lain,
In carriage come and see.

Now throw your physic to the dogs,
Your nightmare from your brain;
Cheer up, not be like stupid logs,
For health will come again.

No doses are allowed or prescribed for any complaint; nothing but good food, water, air and proper exercise can make blood, bone or muscle. Doses cannot make or purify one drop of blood; doses will increase costiveness, and will sooner or later ruin the digestive organs and leech out the gastric juices and vitality of the whole system. Patients are taught in the plainest language how to restore and preserve their health. There is more wisdom displayed in preventing sickness than in the most elaborate system of curing diseases ever invented.

CASTLETON, Vt., March 11, 1868.—Dr. R. L. WOLCOTT, New York—Dear Sir:—Inclosed find six dollars ($6) for which send me by express, as per your advertisement (free), one pint bottle of "PAIN PAINT," one fifty cent bottle of "ANNIHILATOR," one fifty cent bottle of "PAIN PAINT." You will remember sending me a bottle of "PAIN PAINT" last week. This I used on two of my neighbors, one of whom has kept his bed for the last three weeks with rheumatism in his leg. He had two physicians, with no benefit from either. Within fifteen minutes after the application of the PAINT he was free from pain, and could walk as well as ever.

The other case was that of a man who keeps one of my boarding-houses. He has had neuralgia in his head and neck for several days; his neck had become stiff and his head drawn over toward the left shoulder. Hearing that I had some of this medicine, he wanted I should apply some, and I did so, and in twelve minutes the pain was gone and his neck straight. He was the happiest man I ever saw when he found he could hold up his head again. The pint bottle I send for to-day I want for a woman who has a cancer on her breast, and a very bad one, too. The fifty cent bottle is for an old woman who is little skeptical, and thinks fifty cents' worth is enough to begin with.

Since beginning this letter a dollar has been handed to me for one bottle of ANNIHILATOR, for catarrh, making the order as follows:—

One pint bottle PAIN PAINT	$6 00
One fifty cent bottle PAIN PAINT	50
One dollar bottle ANNIHILATOR	1 00
One fifty cent bottle ANNIHILATOR	50
Total	$7 00

Send as soon as possible, and oblige

Yours truly, O. H. BROWN.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y.

Test them, free of cost, at No. 622 Arch street. Private rooms for ladies. 1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALPHABETICAL

INDEX

TO THE

NEW TESTAMENT.

A useful and necessary help in the study of the Scriptures, and in the preparation of Sunday-school lessons. Prices, 25, 40, and 50 cents.

Just published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 5 31 mwf3t

JUST PUBLISHED

BY

PORTER & COATES,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

IVANHOE,

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

New Edition of the Waverley Novels complete, in 25 Volumes.

Constantly on hand a LARGE and well-selected stock of Books.

Sold Retail at Wholesale Prices. [3 22mwf3r

THE MAN OF SORROWS—THE SON OF MAN: Discourses on the Humanity of Jesus Christ. By F. CONLIN, D. D., Minister of the National Church of Geneva. One volume, 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 75.

Just published by
CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,
Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street.
For sale by all Booksellers. 5 31 3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street

2 1 mwsrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY.

STEAMER LADY OF THE LAKE.

This fine new steamer will be put on the route on or about the 20th of June. Due notice will be given of the time and place of departure. 5 31mwf3t

SCENES FROM PARISIAN THEATRES.

From the Dublin Magazine.

Theatrical entertainments have at all times entered more into the social life of the French people than that of their island neighbors. It would hardly come within the scope of our present paper to account for the circumstance, which we believe will be taken on trust by our readers, especially by such of them as have made the transit of the Channel. They have seen that six days of the week are not sufficient for the Parisian play-goer's enjoyment of *Le Spectacle;* he must supplement it by Sunday evening. We do not envy his sensations at his awaking on Monday morning, if he has any regular employment. We British islanders plume ourselves on our superior morality when we put ourselves in comparison with our Gallic contemporaries, and, without doubt, the moral exchange between French and British comedians and directors of theatres is in favor of the latter. Were every shadow of restraint to be removed from theatrical management in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, no such licentious spectacles would ever be tolerated by the public as were exhibited successively in Paris immediately after its three revolutions. In fact, no actors or actresses known to the British public could ever be induced to appear in them.

The interest taken in the drama in Paris so much exceeding anything witnessed here, it is not to be wondered at that the French Government should so long have made a useful engine of it, and subsidized it with liberal subventions when it was incapable of supporting itself, or that the great people about the Court have from the days of Corneille at all times been assiduous visitors to the green-rooms and the coulisses of the principal theatres. The people in authority during the Directory and those who succeeded them in the Consulate were as assiduous in their attendance as those who, under the elder regime, were admitted to the orgies of the Regency and of the Court of Louis XV.

Our object in this paper being merely to notice some interesting circumstances and characters of the Parisian stage within the present century, the reader need not fear the perusal of a chronicle embracing the lives and works of Corneille, Racine, Moliere, and their less known successors.

TALMA AND BONAPARTE.

The predilection of the First Consul for the theatre was only less strong than his love of arms. From the epoch of 1792 he and Talma were inseparable, and he passed his evenings in the coulisses of the Theatre Francais. More than once the stage manager asked Talma, "Who is this young officer?" "Napoleon Bonaparte." "His name is not on our stage list." "Don't mind; he is my friend." "Oh, that's another affair."

If ever emperor or king loved the theatre, that man was Napoleon I. On the battle-field, and in the gallery, pit, and boxes of the playhouse, it was his supreme will to civilize and render happy all the nations of the earth. When conquering and going to conquer, he carried about with him his favorite actors and actresses. When at Erfurth, in 1808, Talma presented every morning to the Emperor the play-bill of the ensuing evening. One morning, as he afterwards related to Dr. Veron, when proceeding to the door of Napoleon's reception room, he found himself detained by the skirt of his coat. "Will you inform the Emperor," said the impatient visitor, "that I am here?" This impatient visitor was the King of Saxony.

TALMA AND DUMAS.

One of the earliest theatrical performances witnessed by Alexander Dumas in his youth was Talma's "Hamlet" in Ducis's adaptation of the play. It was an epoch in his life. What would it not have been had he seen the "Hamlet" of Shakespeare! He had read some of the tragedies of Corneille and Racine, and found the exercise rather tiresome. The piece was performed at Soissons by a strolling company, but he had not seen Talma, nor ever had been inside a Paris theatre, nor heard Shakespeare's name pronounced.

"The actor," he writes in his "Memoires," tome 5, "who presented 'Hamlet' was a tall, pale, and dark young fellow named Cudot. He had fine eyes, a powerful voice, and such good recollection of Talma, that when I saw the great tragedian in the same part, I thought he was imitating Cudot.

"As I was entirely ignorant of the original, the 'Hamlet' of Ducis, with his fantastic entry, his apparition, visible to himself only, his argument with his mother, his soliloquy, the sombre interrogatory addressed by doubt to death—in fine, the 'Hamlet' of Ducis appeared a masterpiece, and made a profound impression on me, full of inexplicable sensations, of desires without object, of mysterious vistas of light, of pleasing but puzzling ideas."

Dumas, on procuring the printed play, got it by heart in three days; and later in time, when he became acquainted with the original (Alexander is vain of his knowledge of English), he could not forget the poor adaptation, and this has always been a source of annoyance to him.

It was a happy morning for young Alexander when his friend Adolphe introduced him to the great tragedian, the object of the visit being tickets to see him in "Sylla" in the evening.

"Talma was very short-sighted, so I do not know whether he saw me or not.

"He was washing his breast. His head was nearly bald, a circumstance which rather puzzled me, as I heard that his hair absolutely rose on his head at the supposed sight of the ghost.

"It must be acknowledged that there was little of the poetical at that moment about Talma.

"Still, when he stood upright, with the lower part of his body draped in a white woollen robe, and drew a corner of it over his shoulder and breast, there was in the movement something imperial."

Discovering that Alexander was a son of an old acquaintance, he discoursed awhile with him, and at parting gave him his hand, which his visitor would have gladly kissed. His description of the rest is entirely Dumasian.

"With my exalted ideas of the theatre, Talma was a god—one unknown 'tis true as Jupiter was to Semele—a god who then appeared to me, but who would be fully revealed in the evening.

"Our hands touched.

"O Talma, if you had been twenty years younger, or I twenty years older!

"All the honor was for me. I knew the past; you could not know the future (renown of D. to wit).

"If any one could have told you that the hand which you then held would thereafter write sixty or eighty dramas, in each of which you who were seeking for characters all your life would have found one which you would exalt to a wonder, you would not have let off so coolly the poor young man, all blushing for having had the honor of speaking to you—of touching your hand.

"But how could you have discovered in me, O Talma, that of which I was unconscious myself?"

A very sensible query! Many a successful man of letters, as well as Dumas, has been seized with melancholy at the recollection of the death of his parents before they could enjoy the literary renown of their child.

MADEMOISELLE GEORGES.

In the revolutions of years, Talma had his entrees at the Tuileries, and this or that crowned head would ask of the Emperor, "Sire, who is this man?" and the answer invariably was, "It is Talma, one of my friends." It was Talma who first gave the little court at Malmaison a desire to see Mad'lle Georges, who made her *debut* in *Iphigenie in Aulis*, at the Theatre of the Republic, on the 29th of November, 1802. A fine woman and charming actress was Mad'le Georges Weymer, and hard was the struggle for places to get a glimpse of her on that memorable night. Geoffry, the "Jules Janin" of that day, was scandalized at the ill-conduct which the most polite people under the sun exhibited on getting into the playhouse.

"This taste for spectacles resembles ferocity and barbarism. Women nearly stifled uttered piercing cries, while men, in a savage silence, forgetful of all politeness and respect to the fair sex, thought of nothing but forcing a passage at the expense of all that surrounded them. * * We have, perhaps, better pieces and better actors than the Athenians—this is not proved—but it is certain that they conferred on their scenic entertainments more nobility and dignity.

"The councillors of King Priam cried out as Helen went by, 'So beautiful a princess is worth fighting for, but however wonderful her beauty, peace is to be preferred to it.'

"And I have said to myself in beholding Mlle. Georges, 'Can we be surprised that people should run the risk of suffocation for the sight of so superb a woman? But if she were fairer still, they should not allow people to be stifled—even on her own account, for an audience is more severe on a debutante when the sight of her has cost them much."

The historian of the Dublin Theatre in our own days would not subscribe this opinion. He says, and it is from experience he speaks, that no spectators are more chary of applause than those who have paid nothing at the doors.

In 1835, thirty-three years later, Theophile Gautier felt himself at a loss for words to present a befitting idea of the appearance of the same enchantress. How a woman ever under the influence of public applause, strong hopes, strong fears, exhaustive passions, and life spent in the unhealthy atmosphere of a theatre, could retain her good looks and her popularity for such a long period, is more than we can undertake to account for. We must venture on a version of Gautier's impassioned French:—

"Mademoiselle Georges resembles a medal of Syracuse, or an *Isis* from the bas-reliefs of Egina. The curve of the eye-brows, traced with an incomparable purity and delicacy, shadow two eyes full of fire and the lightning flashes of tragedy. The nose slender and straight, distinguished by nostrils oblique and dilated when under the influence of passion, is united to the forehead by a line simple and grand at the same time. The mouth, displaying great firmness, is distinguished by sharpness at the corners, and, is as superbly disdainful as that of the avenging Nemesis, about to unmuzzle her lion with the claws of bronze. This mouth, however, is decked at times with smiles of imperial grace, and no one would think when it is expressing the tender passions that it has ever launched the antique imprecation or the modern anathema. The chin, full of strength and resolution, relieves by a majestic outline the profile, which is rather that of a goddess than a mortal. As all the fine women of the Pagan cycle, Mademoiselle Georges has the forehead broad, full, and swelling at the temples—not high, however—resembling in this particular the Venus of Milo. The junction of the arms (to the body) presents a formidable appearance from the vigor of the muscles and the boldness of the outline. One of the bracelets of the upper arm would serve for girdle to a woman of moderate size. But they (the arms) are white, smooth, and terminated by a dimpled hand of childish delicacy—genuine royal hands, made to bear the sceptre or the poniard of Æschylus or Euripides."

All the influence of the Christian religion has hitherto been ineffectual to drive out the sensuous pagan spirit from the inhabitants of the old Lutetia, its stronghold and citadel being in the hearts and minds of its men of letters and its artists.

NAPOLEON A GREAT PLAY-GOER.

We do not purpose to dwell on the special favor found by Mlle. Georges, as well as Mlle. Mars, in the sight of the First Consul. With his innate love of the stage and everything connected with it, it followed of course that two such gifted and attractive exponents of the institution should have entered more deeply into his affections than was agreeable to poor Josephine.

The reader probably recollects the name of that Roman general who, when seeing some masterpieces of Grecian art embarked at the Piræus for Rome, gave the captain a serious charge concerning them. "Take special care of these images and pictures," said he, "for if they are lost or damaged, you will have to get others as good as them made."

The First Consul had in him something of the stuff of this man of war. Being in want of a few poets, he asked them of his Grand Master of the University, as he would have demanded soldiers from his War Minister. "But," as Dumas says in his "Memoires," "it was easier for M. le Duc de Feltre to furnish three hundred thousand conscripts than for M. de Fontanes to furnish twelve poets." So the great man was obliged to be content with a few men of verse of the second order. For the sake of geniuses of this class many chiefs like Napoleon I would be desirable. Said he to Luce de Lancival, who had just finished the readings of his *Hector*, "You have written a fine tragedy; I will have it acted in the camp." And the evening of its representation he sent the poet a brevet of 6000 francs' pension, with directions that, taking into consideration the poverty of poets in general, the first year's salary should be paid in advance.

MADEMOISELLE MARS.

It was the imperial will that all the members of his family and the great dignitaries of the crown should have their boxes at the Theatre Francais. He set them the example by engaging one for himself at 21,000 francs per annum. He did not even think it beneath his dignity to pay attention to the reigning stage goddess on a public occasion. One Sunday, reviewing his guards in the court of the Tuileries, he perceived Mlle. Mars in the crowd of spectators, kept from pressing on the exercise-ground by a row of pickets. He advanced at once through this cordon, and accosted the lady with the utmost kindliness and courtesy. "You have, mademoiselle," said he, "come to return one of the frequent visits which it gives us such pleasure to make to you at the Theatre Francais." Of course the eyes and attention of the staff officers were at once fixed on the lady, whom all her familiarity with the attention of the great hardly fitted to go composedly through her part in the conference.

Bonaparte's return from Elba was a source of joy and triumph to the great actress. On her first appearance during the "Hundred Days" she held in her hand a bouquet of violets; she bore violets in her sash; they were to be seen in the borders of her robe; they adorned her hair. This was remembered to her prejudice in the early days of the Restoration. Acting in "Tartuffe," she was prevented from proceeding by loud orders from the orchestra and the pit to cry 'Vive le Roi!'" She availed herself of a moment of quiet to say, "Gentlemen, I have already cried, "Vive le Roi!" and they condescended not to insist on the repetition.

In private life, as well as on the boards, Mademoiselle Mars was natural, unaffected and cheerful. She showed in her manners, in her language, and in her conduct, a rare penetration, and the delicacy of a well-educated woman. She did not seek for witty expressions, but spoke with tact and good sense. One of her observations deserves to be quoted: "How much better would we act if we sought applause less!"

Daughter of a comedian, she appeared on the boards at eight years of age. Her *debut* as an *ingenue* in the Theatre Francais was not successful. She was meagre in person, had sharp elbows, and rather red arms and hands, but her eyes were expressive, her smile agreeable, and her voice of a pleasing and impressive character. With time came soft and rounded contours, and she combined in herself all the qualities of beauty, talent, and success.

Mademoiselle Mars was well-favored by fortune. Besides her profits as *societaire* of the theatre, she was in receipt of a salary of 30,000 francs besides her gains during the recess; and the presents made to her (some from unknown quarters) amounted to a fabulous sum.

She was of a generous and charitable disposition, and supported more than one helpless artist. The life of the theatre was so combined with her well-being that she did not renounce the presentation of young "Ingenues" till she was close to sixty years. Her farewell of the stage was an initiatory death.

In 1838, when the *societaires* of the theatre were becoming painfully sensible that the lady's age and appearance, and her pretensions to fill the parts of young ladies, were not in accordance, some of them said to Scribe, "Ah, if you could induce her to select the role of a duenna!" "Certainly," said he, "I'll do it." A wager was made, and the never-weary dramatist composed a piece in which there was a charming woman, but still a grandmother. She was such a delightful personage that the wooer of her granddaughter changed his mind and proposed for herself. Having read the piece to Mad'lle Mars, and received abundant applause for it, he said, "I need not mention, Mademoiselle, the part intended for you." "Oh, no need at all," said she, "but whom do you intend for the grandmother?" Scribe's spirits descended into his boots; he lost his wager, and the company their hopes.

RACHEL.

Mademoiselle Rachel, who enjoyed such a degree of public favor, was in her youth so thin and sickly looking, that when she solicited some lessons from M. Provost, one of the company of the Theatre Francais, he advised her to go and sell flowers. On one of the evenings of her later triumphs, when she was enthusiastically called for, and bouquets in profusion flung to her, as soon as the curtain was down she collected a number of them in her Greek tunic, approached her master that should have been, and gracefully kneeling before him, and holding out her collection, thus addressed him:—"I have followed your advice, M. Provost, and am a flower-seller; will you buy?" The professor, of course, acknowledged his want of foresight, and paid her due compliments.

When Rachel entered the Theatre Francais in the year 1838, she was a well-exercised comedienne, though young in years. Her first studies were directed to singing, under a certain M. Choron, whose school of religious music was subventioned by the Government of the Restauration. He requested her to take the name of Eliza as more befitting a Christian school. She gave up the vocal study, and entered a class of declamation kept by M. St. Aulaire, and was very glad to get occasionally two francs per night for assisting in juvenile performances. She performed at the Theatre Moliere, under the pet name of La Petite Elisa, and then entered the Gymnase under M. Poirson. "Have you any other name besides Eliza?" said he. "Yes, my name is Elizabeth Rachel." "Then Rachel you shall be; Eliza is not a good name on a play-bill." Previous to this she had filled a variety of characters. In "La Vendeenne" she made her *debut* at the Gymnase. Poirson, after some study of her abilities, counselled her to adopt the serious business of tragedy. She followed his advice, and put herself under the instruction of M. Samson, one of the company of the Theatre Francais. Being received at that theatre, she attracted little notice at first, but she won her way to public favor, in a few months, by the possession of genuine talents and perseverance.

Sprung from people of low condition, spending her youth in a state of penury, and in a society far from edifying, she found herself suddenly admitted to the tables and the salons of the nobility, yet a stranger meeting her there would scarcely suspect that she had not been "to the manor born." Without education, she was always ready to be instructed by competent authorities in literary matters. As an artist, she was unrivalled in the expression of the stronger and fiercer passions and feelings, but she was deficient in exhibiting the tenderer emotions of our nature. She attempted comedy, like other eminent tragedians, but failed of success.

Where she felt at ease in society she gave way to all her lively, cheerful, and satirical impulses, and charmed her company. She could act the fine lady to the entire approbation of any reunion in high society in which she might happen to be, but, like Tony Lumpkin, frequently preferred the company of the "Three Pigeons" to the people of the "great house."

Having read before her Majesty at Windsor, and won royal approbation by her delivery as well as her easy, unaffected demeanor, she entered the family circle much fatigued, and throwing herself on a sofa, cried out in a tone of relief, "O, how I love to vulgarize myself (*M'encanailler*)."

That she was grasping as well as generous, fickle, eager to take back to-day what she liberally gave away yesterday, that she by no means appreciated a good woman's best gift, cannot be denied. She was only thirty-eight years old at her death in 1858.

—St. Louis has a plague of goats.

—The champion murderist is called for.

—Allentown, Pa., is busy at a dog census.

—Summer boarders are deluging Lee, Mass.

—Field strawberries are blossoming in Berkshire.

—Des Moines claims 250 new houses since March.

—Calico is the great building material at Elko, Nevada.

—Meriden is to spend $150,000 for free drinks—of water.

—Connecticutters petition for a State constabulary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Aiconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1629 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 1 25

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 lmip

LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH BRILliant Experiments, before the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the Institute Building, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge. 5 22 26

GREAT TEMPERANCE LECTURE, AT CONCERT HALL, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BY DR. F. R. LEES, F. S. A., The Eloquent Temperance Orator OF ENGLAND, MONDAY EVENING, June 7. Admission, 25 cents. A limited number of Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets will be for sale at ASHMEAD'S Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street, on and after Monday, 31st instant. 5 28 3t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 18 20t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, 4 2 rm Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t) Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS

DIXEY & CO. STORE AND OFFICE NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED DRAIN PIPES, With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc. DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS, HOT-AIR FLUES, HOPPERS, GARDEN VASES, STATUARY, ETC.

OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS Will consult their interests by giving us a call.

Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours 5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS, No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthssim

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF

PONY PHAETONS

AND

Velocipedes,

OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES; Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS, 4 10 fmw2m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER. ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & CILLINGHAM, 3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

WIRE FENCING, For Farms, Gardens, Lawns Etc. ALSO, WHITE METAL WIRE, FOR CLOTHES LINES.

G. DE WITT BROTHER & CO No. 633 MARKET STREET, 5 19 wfm1m PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS, 2 3fmwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE, PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER. D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets. PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, [4 1 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight, self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere. Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand. N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTS' WEAR. BARTLETT, NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, 10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 3 1 tf

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C. THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FAST FREIGHT LINE, EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on THURSDAY, June 3, at 4 P. M. Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Ducheme	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Romieu	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine). TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85 TO PARIS. (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.) First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York. For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to R. L. LEAF, 1 26 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Petersburg and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

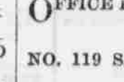
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES.

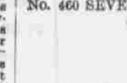
Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F. OHL, 2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves. HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:— City of Paris, Saturday, June 5, at 1 P. M. City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M. City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River. RAT

FOREIGN.

Literary and Art Items.

—Dr. Oldham, in his presidential address to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, at their annual meeting in January last, made some remarks on the paleontology of India and of Europe, in which he showed the necessity for caution in making comparisons, and in drawing conclusions from fossil remains of the same species found in the two countries. He holds that the basis of the classification hitherto adopted for the geologically recent deposits in India has been erroneous; and that to appeal to Europe for evidence of the geological age of Indian deposits is to appeal to witnesses who cannot know the facts. By this argument, Dr. Oldham supports the opinion expressed years ago by the late Mr. Falconer, that in India, if anywhere, would be found the solution of the great problem of the succession of life; and there, in the ancient alluvia of marvellous extent, might geologists hope to discover some of those intermediate forms which are extremely rare or altogether wanting in Europe.

—Mr. Thomas Wright is now editing, for the Master of the Rolls, a collection, in one volume, of the Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets of the twelfth century—Nigellus, John de Hauteville, etc., which will, there can be no doubt, throw great light on the social history of the age, as well as its political history. Mr. Wright is also preparing for press a revised and greatly-enlarged edition of his "History of Women in the Early Ages."

—The death of Mr. Toulmin Smith will not stop the publication of his "English Gilds," for the Early English Text Society. His eldest daughter, who for many years helped him in his work, will complete the book.

—The celebrated "Complaynt of Scotland, A. D. 1548," is to be re-edited for the Extra Series of the Early English Text Society, next year, by Mr. James A. H. Murray, the writer of some able papers "On the Dialects of the Southern Counties of Scotland, their History and affinities," for the Philological Society.

—Did people take snuff before it was made from tobacco? We suppose so, for Cotgrave implies that "neesing-power," made from neese-wort, was a well-known article in 1611: "*Fesse blanc*. White hellebore, lingwort, neese-wort, of whose root neesing-powder is made." Neither the first nor the second edition of Cotgraves' Dictionary mentions the French word *tabac*, or *tabac*. Howell, in 1660, gives *tobac*, as well as Cotgrave's words for the weed, *petum* and *nicotiane*. The latter is defined by Cotgrave as "Nicotian tobacco (first sent into France by *Nicot*, the maker of the great French Dictionarie, in the yeare 1560, when he was Embassador Leger in Portugall)."

—There is now a newspaper for the English community nestling in the healthy hills of Bengal. It is called the *Darjeeling Advertiser*, and is published among the Himalayas within sight of the Chinese posts in Thibet.

Musical Items.

—An unpublished *Symphonie concertante*, for violin, tenor, and violoncello, by Mozart, recently discovered in the Mozarteum, was played at Salzburg at the last concert of the institution.

—Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated in Leipzig by an extraordinary performance of his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Mendelssohn's music being in this case as much as cared for as the drama.

—Schumann's music to *Manfred* has been performed at Darmstadt, not with the usual connecting text, but with the entire Byronic poem divided among the various *dramatis personæ*.

—Herr Max Zenger's opera *Ruy Blas* was withdrawn after a single representation in Breslau.

—Halevy's *Jaguerita* has just been revived at the Opera Comique. M. Offenbach's *opera bouffe*, *Les Brigands*, set on one side to give place to *La Perichole*, is to be produced in the autumn at the Varietes, the principal parts being allotted to M. Dupuis and to Mesdames Aimee and Zulma Bouffar. At the Theatre Italiens *Rigoletto* has been given by the lyric company, *Hamlet*—or *Amleto*, to quote the bills—by the dramatic, with Ernest Rossi at the head, and Meyerbeer's *Struensee* by a combination of the two component materials of a singularly strong troupe. Rumor speaks of a new tenor, M. Urio, who is to come out under M. Bagier's auspices in *Polinto*, one of the most exacting of modern operas.

Dramatic Items.

—Mr. J. S. Clarke has made a hit at the Strand Theatre, London, in a new part. The *Athenæum* says:—

Messrs. Brough and Stockton are the authors of a new "farcical comedy," entitled *Fox v. Goose*, which has been played at this theatre. The materials they have employed are old and commonplace, and the work produced has no claim to originality of plot or situation. But its dialogue is fresh and humorous, and its principal character is thoroughly amusing. The story is that of a country booby who, falling into the hands of a swindler, is befooled and placed in many ludicrous situations. He sees himself robbed, duped, and treated as an impostor by the friends of his father, while the man who has wronged him is *feted* in his place, and is apparently on the point of marriage with a girl he has always expected to claim as his own. These tribulations are borne in very rueful fashion by Mr. J. S. Clarke, who shows in this part more genuine talent than he has previously exhibited. His power over his countenance is remarkable. In a moment his face relaxes from an expression of stolid and complacent gravity to a grin of ineffable stupidity and self-conceit. Intoxication, in all its various stages, was presented with great cleverness, the actor being apparently drunk, not only in his head, but in his limbs and his entire body. The entire representation, though extravagant, is thoroughly comic. Compression is necessary to the play, especially in the second act, which is by far the weakest of the three over which, rather unnecessarily, the story is extended.

—The earliest novelty at the Holborn Theatre, under Mr. Barry Sullivan's management, will be a new tragic play by the author of "London Poems." Mr. Robert Buchanan is already known to playgoers by his tragedy of *The Witch Finder*, produced some years ago at Sadler's Wells.

—The Theatre du Prince Imperial is in future to be called the Theatre du Chateau d'Eau.

—*Seraphine* has at length been withdrawn from the Gymnase, and has been succeeded by a drama entitled *Le Filleul de Rempignac*. The author of the new piece is concealed under the *nom de plume* of Alphonse Jalin, but M. Dumas *fils* is supposed to have had a share in its composition. It is a long and rather stupid drama, showing how a father who learns from his wife on her death-bed that the son he has brought up is not his own, dismisses the youth from his house, but is afterwards won by the youth's affection to readopt him. In this play M. Ravel made his reappearance in a comic character.

—*Julie*, the long-promised comedy of M. Octave Feuillet, has been produced at the Theatre Francais. It is a curious and thoroughly morbid work, the whole subject of which is adulterous intrigue. "Julie" is a woman of middle age, who has been twenty years married, and has a son at a naval school, and a daughter about to take the vows in a convent. But her years have not rendered her proof against the tender passion. "Maurice," her husband, has treated her with neglect and cruelty, parading before her his impure intrigues, and condemning her daughter, who is her only consolation, to take the veil. "Maxime de Turgis," a friend of the family, takes upon himself to give the offender a rebuke so severe and incisive that it makes him reconsider his past life and resolve upon reformation. Unfortunately, good counsel to the husband is followed by bad counsel to the wife, whom "Maxime," without much apparent difficulty, seduces. The husband's return of tenderness proves, accordingly, an inconvenience to the guilty couple, who suffer still further when the daughter, freed from her fear of a convent, avows that her mother's lover is the man of her choice. "Maxime," to escape from the dilemma in which he is placed, goes abroad. But "Maurice" suspects the truth, and coming suddenly upon his wife, announces to her that "Maxime" is dead. The effect of the news is to bring from the woman an avowal of her crime. "Maurice" changes then his ground and says "Maxime" is not dead, but may immediately be expected. "Julie" then breaks a blood-vessel, and dies, and "Maxime" enters. "Tu sais que je te tuerai," says the spouse. "Tu sais qu'elle est morte," responds the lover, and with these words the piece ends. It is difficult to imagine that this is quite serious in intention. It is more like a clever satire upon the class of pieces in vogue in Paris than a grave work of art. *Le Post Scriptum* of M. Augier, at the same house, is an amusing sketch cleverly played by Bressant and Madame Arnould Plessy. The lady is the *locataire* of the gentleman, who comes to give her notice to quit. He requires the rooms she occupies, and the only terms upon which she can remain in them is as their mistress and the wife of their owner. Before deciding upon proposals not altogether disagreeable to her, the lady demands a short time for reflection. She expects the immediate arrival of an old lover who has been long absent. To test his fidelity she meets him with hair which by artificial means she has rendered white. The lover proves faithful, but as he has grown perfectly bald during his absence, does not benefit much by his fidelity. His mistress rejects him, and accepts her landlord-lover.

—*Les Premieres Armes de Richelieu* has been revived at the Theatre Dejazet, with Mad'lle Dejazet in her old part of "Richelieu." The reception awarded the modern Ninon on her reappearance was as warm as any she can have known in her palmiest days, if indeed, with her, any days have been more palmy than the present.

THE "KROOMLEES."

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In an out-of-the-way corner, no corner more so, of the Ottoman Empire has occurred a movement which, judging by the number of persons concerned, not above five thousand at most, might seem insignificant, yet merits attention, because it indicates two dangerous shoals, one immediately ahead of the Turkish flag, the other not far distant; two problems easy of solution perhaps in the eyes of Western theorists, by no means equally easy in Eastern practice. Does the exchange of Islam for Christianity exempt Ottoman subjects, previously Mahometan, from the obligation of military service? and how long is the present state of things, in which the whole burden of army conscription in all its branches falls solely and exclusively on the Mahometan population, to continue?

We said that the movement in question has taken place on an obscure corner of the Turkish stage, namely, the province of Trebizond, better known as Pontus or Colchis. Still more obscure to fame are the four or five thousand actors, the "Kroomlees," or inhabitants of the village of Kroom, whence their name, and of the adjoining district, situate among the fertile soil-covered mountains that rise south and southeast of the town of Trebizond.

Our "Kroomlees" are a peculiar race, and distinct at first sight from the populations, Turkoman, Laz, or Armenian, which surround them. Whence their origin history affords no direct evidence; but, to judge from their type of feature, spoken dialect, and other peculiarities physical and moral, they are in the main descended from Byzantine immigrants, that is, from the mixed rabble of medieval Constantinople and its suburbs, where, as Finlay avers, "whether the Asiatics, the Greeks, or the Sclavonians formed the greater number of the inhabitants cannot be ascertained." It is probable that this settlement took place at or near the time when Alexios Comnenos and his brother David, escaping to Colchis, first raised Trebizond to a narrow and unstable pinnacle of empire, and made it a convenient refuge for their Byzantine fellow-citizens from Latin invasion and the fanaticism of Crusaders in the thirteenth century. Of the old Hellene stock we find no trace or vestige, though the inhabitants of Surmeneh and Of, villages on the adjoining coast, claim, with good title it seems, to be the true descendants of the earliest Greek colonizers of the Pontine coast, the Jasons of classic times; while, singular to say, they contrast with the "Kroomlees" in the steadfast fervor of their Mahometanism, not untinged with bigotry. But to return to our subject.

Whatever Christianity the "Kroomlees" had, whatever faith in the Theotokos and in St. Eugenius, the Byzantine patrons of Trebizond, faded before the rising fortunes of Islam in the fifteenth century; and the Dimitris and Constantine of the land hastened to write themselves down Ahmeds and Mehemets, bore witness to the unity of God, bowed towards the kibleh, contributed their quota to the irregular troops of the then Mahometan armies, and cursed the Giaours with orthodox energy. But blood is thicker than water; and while the outer man adopted the symbols of the Crescent, the inner man of the "Kroomlee" remained true to the Cross; nay, they privately reviled the Prophet, and maintained in secret the rites and practices which their lips publicly denounced as idolatrous and polytheistic. So runs their tale. Whether men deserve belief when they declare themselves to have been systematical and secular liars is a question we leave to Philhellenes and casuists.

Still, however great and enduring may have been their Christian sympathies, they were carefully concealed by our Mohametanized Byzantines; and even the Nizam of Sultan Mahmood counted in its ranks villagers of Kroom no less than of Ak-Kopree or any other Turkish hamlet. But when the edicts of Gul-Khaneh, followed by the Tanzeemat, and the over-much cited Hatti-Hamaloun of 1856 heralded the dawn of Christian supremacy; and the growing influence of Russia on these coasts, an influence tenfold more corroborated by the conquest of the Caucasus than ever it had been impaired by the transient reverses of Kertsch and Sebastopol, promised efficient aid to the execution of designs that unaided cowardice still shrank from undertaking, the "Kroomlees" threw off the mask, if mask it was, and declared themselves Greeks and Christians. By the former title they appealed to, and readily obtained, the politic sympathies of Russia, who even went so far as to supply a considerable number of her new proteges with passports of Russian nationality at a moderate price; by the latter they vindicated to themselves, or thought to vindicate, the great privilege which exempts Christian flesh and blood from the hazards and sufferings of a soldier's career in the Ottoman army.

The Turkish Government foresaw whither all this tended, but temporized, willing to put off the evil day. Accordingly, the conversion, or re-conversion, it little matters which of the "Kroomlees" was silently and, so to speak, passively acknowledged; and an unusually large levy of recruits raised during the first years of their change served conveniently to defer further demands of a critical character. Meanwhile the Neo-Christians appealed to all the European consulates, and intrigued with some; gaining this much, at least, to deter their ruler from any active measures. But the position was too false to last indefinitely; and an attempt, wise or not, to enforce conscription has now provoked from the "Kroomlees" another [illegible] appeal to consular threats of emigrati[illegible] the persecution t[illegible] Christians to the [illegible] their Mahometan f[illegible]

Could any severe[illegible] Christianity, Russ[illegible] Here stands forth t[illegible] ing itself timid and hypocritical in concealment; self interested and disloyal in manifestation; apostate in either case. The second prostitutes her imperial honor and policy to the vile ends of intrigue and sedition, by the yet viler means of such men as these. And beside them stands Turkey, self-convicted of inflicting on her Mahometan subjects, the Islam by whom she exists, a treatment so harsh and unequal that the greatest penalty a Christian Raiah can dread is to be assimilated with a Mahometan.

Enough of the facts; there are more, but let them go; a plain statement might involve the risk of a prosecution for libel. Let us rather look at the consequences.

That a community recognized as Christian at the epoch when the "nefoos-parasi," or yearly payment, was permitted to the Christian inhabitants of Turkey in lieu of arms and military service, should in itself and in its descendants continue to enjoy the ingiorious exemption, may be impolitic, may be an evil for the empire; still it rests on a guaranteed right, and cannot be violated in whole or in part so long as the empire itself continues to recognize the decrees of Sultan Mahmood and Sultan Abd-el-Mejeed. But to extend the same privilege to all who in future time may quit the creed of Mahomet for that of Photius, of Pius, or of Calvin, is simply to hold out a premium for apostacy and a bribe for disloyalty and desertion. The example set by the "Kroomlees" may spread much or spread little; it has already, we understand, been taken up by some other villagers of the neighborhood; but, much or little, the precedent is equally immoral and disastrous. The Christian section of the empire will be more and more confirmed in their alienation from their Mahometan subject-brethren, and from the Government which they still, however half-mindedly, avow; and though the Islam themselves are in general, whatever their faults, somewhat too high-spirited to purchase the privilege of poltroons by the title of apostates, yet mean and sordid spirits can never be wanting in a crowd; and the ill leaven would sour, even where it did not ferment. Of the just and reasonable disgust of the more steadfast Mahometans we need not speak; to find oneself maltreated in proportion to one's honesty, and petted in proportion to one's disaffection and defection, is a bad incentive to loyalty.

But a wider question opens here. Is the exemption of Christians from military service to be permanent in the Ottoman empire? or how long are the Mahometans to bear alone a burden, heavy enough if distributed among the shoulders of all, far too heavy for the very limited number of those who at present alone support it? And if a change is to be brought about, how? and in what measure?

—A Connecticut company made 11,000 clocks last month.

—The average value of land in Missouri is only $6 per acre.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as

[illegible] arrives at Lockhaven . 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie . . . 11:15 A. M.

" " Williamsport . 12:20 A. M.

" arrives at Philadelphia . 9:25 A. M.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie . . . 6:25 P. M.

" " Williamsport . 7:50 A. M.

" arrives at Philadelphia 4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:20 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 6¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·40, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 5:10 and 9:30	P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:30 A. M., 5:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Activity in its Collection Demanded by the Department.

The successful collection of the internal revenue of the country depends primarily upon the efficiency of the numerous subordinates, and to insure that, assessors and collectors, we are glad to see, will be held to a rigid responsibility. The following is a copy of a circular which has recently been sent to most of the assessors, to insure a compliance with the intentions of the department:—

"Your attention is especially directed to the well-known fact that we fail to collect a large amount of tax which ought to be collected from incomes, legacies, and successions.

"In order to collect the tax from these three sources of taxation, great attention, vigilance, and discretion are required on the part of assessors.

"They must have the *courage* to see that such taxes are assessed. They must *search* and *inquire* for such sources of taxation, and they must see that persons liable to pay such taxes do not escape by any *device* whatever.

"With proper vigilance and industry it is believed the revenue from these sources may be largely increased. The law furnishes ample power to assessors if they will but execute it.

"I call your attention therefore emphatically to this subject, and trust that I may depend upon having, in these as in all other cases, your earnest and cordial co-operation in the execution of the trust that rests upon all revenue officers.

"I also call attention to the entire field of assessments for the current year, and especially so where an officer has, by the recent changes, taken the place of one who has been removed. Fearing that these changes may have induced negligence and inattention on the part of those officers who have been changed I trust you will review their work, and reassess when necessary. I expect to learn that you are increasing the revenue of your district."

Deduction from Incomes of Compulsory Assessments.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether the cost of the following improvements which may be required by municipal regulations, to be made to houses already built, viz:—"Fire escapes, bulk heads, sinks of a particular description, sewers made as they prescribe to connect the sink with the street sewers, transom windows in the back rooms to connect with the halls, ventilators, etc.," should be deducted from the incomes of the owners of such houses, J. W. Douglass, the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, makes the following response:—

"When expenditures upon property of a tax-payer are *compelled* by municipal regulations, the actual amount thereof may be deducted in estimating the income of the year when actually made *as in the nature* of taxes. But the assessor should be satisfied that deductions are not made in respect of expenditures not so required by law."

DECORATION DAY was observed with impressive ceremonies at the "Old Pine Street Church." In the vestibule of this ancient church is a tablet dedicated to the memory of eighteen of its members who sacrificed their lives in the grand contest for the Union. Among the names which are inscribed upon this tablet is that of the first martyr of the war, Lieutenant Grebie, and also that of one of the very last, Gustabus J. Goodwin, who fell in the closing scene of the great drama, and whose resting place, which "no man knoweth," is designated on the tablet by the two expressive words, "Before Richmond." The tablet was richly and appropriately decorated with flowers, as was also the tomb of the Rev. Dr. Brainerd, the soldiers' steadfast friend, which lay literally under a coverlet of wreaths.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASES.—Lilly Johnson has been held by Alderman Carpenter for keeping a disorderly house on Madison court. Sergeant Daniel on Saturday night made a descent on the place, and caught a half dozen of the inmates, who were required to enter bail by Alderman Carpenter

The house of Jane Sheldon, at No. 4 Gillies alley, was also raided on Saturday night. Three women were arrested, who were held to keep the peace. Jane was bound over for maintaining a nuisance.

The residence of Caroline Washington (colored), in Godschalk court, in the same vicinity, was also torn out the same night. Five women and one man were captured.

HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN.—The first anniversary of the Industrial Home for Blind Women will be held this evening, at the church corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets. The object of this society, to provide a home for indigent blind women, is of itself sufficient to attract a large audience, but when we add to this the attractions of such speakers as Rev. Drs. Willits, George D. Boardman, Beadle, Witherow and Hutter, and Bishop Simpson, together with music by the choir of the Blind Asylum, we believe that nothing further is needed to secure a large attendance.

AN INTERESTING MEETING at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church will be held Tuesday evening, June 1, at 8 P. M., it being the commencement of the third year of Dr. Willits' pastorate in connection with said church. As the sum necessary to liquidate the debt of the West Arch Street Church has just been subscribed, Dr. Willits commences this year under very favorable circumstances, the congregation united and hopeful. Some of the clergy of the neighboring churches will deliver addresses. The public are invited.

A SHARPER CAPTURED.—John Morrow is a New Yorker. On Sunday he went into the house of Mrs. Wagner, on Canton street, above Callowhill, and represented that he was a doctor, and wished to prescribe for a disease of the foot with which that lady was suffering. After having examined the diseased member, he requested her to go up stairs for some rags. While absent he stole a gold watch and ran off. He was captured after a long chase, and sent below by Alderman Massey.

FITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM has taken a new, and, we trust, long lease of life. Ritter and Harrington and Thomas Hill Fitzgerald are now at the head of affairs, aided by the advice and assistance of the "old gentleman." The young gentlemen are talented, industrious, and good, and will do well. Riter Fitzgerald has already achieved a reputation as one of the best magazine writers in the country. *The Item* is in its twenty-third year, and is really prosperous and valuable.

A METROPOLITAN CEMETERY.—It is extremely gratifying to learn that some of our public spirited citizens, witnessing the desecration of burial places in the thickly settled portions of the city, have united in purchasing a large plot of ground in Montgomery county. It has every advantage of soil, beauty of scenery, accessibility from the city, and gives the assurance that the dead who are there interred will rest undisturbed until the end of time.

ROUGH.—Charles and Letitia Gallagher went into a house on Carpenter street, above Seventh, on Saturday night, and having obtained a sum of money, went out and spent it for whisky. They then returned to the house and beat the old gentleman who had given them the cash. Alderman Bonsall sent them both to prison.

PUBLIC SALE—VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, WINES, ETC.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, No. 1206 Walnut street, elegant residence and furniture, wines, etc. etc., property of R. H. Gratz, going to Europe. May be examined to-morrow from 10 to 4 o'clock. Particulars in catalogues.

STOLE A BAG OF PENNIES.—Yesterday afternoon James Kerr and James McCoy, while passing from the Smith's Island ferry-boat to the wharf, stole a bag of pennies from the cashier's desk. They were pursued and caught, and subsequently were committed to prison by Alderman Carpenter.

THIEF CAUGHT.—William Myers entered Mr. Hummel's morocco factory, on Canal street, below Beaver, on Saturday, and stole a lot of skins. He was arrested while attempting to dispose of them, and was committed by Alderman Eggleton in default of $700 bail.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath Schools of South Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Parsons) took place yesterday afternoon. The exercises were of an interesting character, the music of a high order, and interesting addresses were made by Rene Guillou, Esq., and the pastor, Rev. Dr. Parsons.

TILL-TAPPER.—George Stocker resides at No. 812 Appie street. On Saturday evening Policeman Trinkie took him into custody for tapping the till of a grocery at No. 457 Franklin street of $5. Alderman Massey sent him to prison.

INCENDIARIES COMMITTED.—Henry Curdy and Henry Davis, two lads, aged sixteen years, have been committed to prison by Alderman Pancoast for having set fire to the brush room of the House of Refuge about ten days since.

ROBBED A MONEY DRAWER.—Charles Walls on Saturday entered the grocery store at Second and Dauphin streets, and stole $9 from the till. He was subsequently arrested and committed by Alderman Heins.

A FUGITIVE.—Frank Worrall is a fugitive of justice from Doylestown, where he had been confined in the jail, but from which he had broken. He was arrested on Saturday at the Foxchase and sent back to his old quarters.

ATTACKED AND BEATEN.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning John Boyle was attacked by a crowd of roughs at Seventh and Shippen streets, and badly beaten. The assailants succeeded in escaping. Boyle was removed to the Hospital.

FIRE.—The dark closet situated in the operating room attached to Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's, on Chesnut street, above Ninth, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday morning. This will not interfere with the business of the firm.

A WIFE BEATER.—Andrew Carney lives at No. 1209 Cabot street. He was charged before Alderman Hood, yesterday, with beating his wife and child in an outrageous manner. He was bound over in $1500.

THE WILL OF JAMES RUSH.

He Bequeaths His Estate to the Philadelphia Library Company.

The will of Dr. James Rush was admitted to probate this morning, and, after the usual introductory clauses, the will says:—

I bequeath to my executor in trust to select and purchase a lot of ground not less than 150 feet square, situate between Fourth and Fifteenth and Spruce and Race streets, in the city of Philadelphia, and thereon to erect a fire-proof building sufficiently large to accommodate and contain all the books of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and to provide for its future extension according to plans, directions, or specifications which I shall hereafter make or give; but if I should not make or leave any such plans, directions, or specifications, then to erect the same according to the best judgment of my executor (H. J. Williams), and to the views which I have expressed to him. * * * * *

So soon as this building is completed and ready for occupation, then to convey the same, with the lot of ground, unto the Library Company of Philadelphia, and their successors, for the uses and purposes of their library, and for no other use or purpose whatever. Provided, however, that before any such conveyance shall be made to said library company, they shall, either by an alteration in their charter, or in some other way satisfactory to my executor, bind themselves and their successors to conform to and comply with the following express conditions and any other I may hereafter impose, under which they are to hold the said property and all other bequests and devises, herein or hereafter given to them:—

1. That the said Library Company shall not cause, allow, or permit any lectures, public orations, or oral addresses, or exhibitions of any kind to be delivered, given, or to take place on the said lot of ground, or in the said building; nor shall they cause, allow, or permit the formation of any museum, cabinet, gallery, or collection of natural history, statuary, sculpture, portraits, or paintings thereon or therein, nor shall they use, apply, or expend any funds derived from me, or under my will, in procuring or defraying the expenses of any such lectures and exhibitions, public orations or oral addresses, or in the establishment or support of, or for additions to, any such museum, cabinet, gallery, or collection, paintings or portraits on the said lot and in the said building, or elsewhere.

2. That all the accounts of the receipts and expenditures from the estates aforesaid, real and personal, should be kept separate and distinct from all other accounts of the said Library Company, and shall all be headed and kept as the accounts of "The Ridgway branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia," so that it may be always easily and certainly ascertained whether the application of these estates and the incomes derived therefrom have been in accordance with the provisions of my will.

I further will, direct, bequeath, and devise that whenever the said building shall have been completed and transfered to the said library company, and the preliminary conditions complied with, then my executor shall assign, transfer, and convey by one or more deeds, all the rest and remainder of my residuary estate, not laid out and expended in the purchase of the lot and the construction of the building, unto the said library company, to be held and used by them and their successors, for the following uses, trusts, and purposes:—

First. To keep the whole of the real estate granted and conveyed to him in good order and repair, and to make from time to time such additions to the building as may be found necessary for the extension and preservation and convenient use of the said library and all additions thereto.

Second. After paying all necessary taxes, etc., to set aside annually ten per cent. of the clear net income, to form a contingent fund, to be invested, and the interest added to the principal, which fund shall be applied:—

1. To build upon, improve, alter, and renew any lands and tenements hereby devised to the said company, so as to increase the income.

2. To make good and to replace any losses from the failure of any investments made of or from the property.

3. Whenever the contingent fund shall amount to $30,000, then to pay over and apply the surplus beyond that amount for the general purposes to which the income of the estate is herein erected to be applied.

3. To pay all necessary salaries of the librarian and his assistants, and the expenses of binding and preserving the books of the whole library, making cheap catalogues, and all charges incident to its care and management. The said library to be kept open from 9 o'clock A. M. until at or near sunset, except on Sundays and holidays.

After complying with and fulfilling the previous trusts and purposes, to apply the remainder or surplus of the said net annual income, or so much thereof as may be necessary or desirable, to the increase and extension of said library.

I direct that no portion of my real estate shall be sold by the library company for ten years after my death, nor then unless it be absolutely necessary for the purposes of this trust, even if additional income should be derived therefrom; and in no case unless the said sales are sanctioned by a decree of the Orphans' Court or a court of equity, which shall decide such sales are not in contravention of the spirit of my will.

In order to enable my executor to carry out the directions of my will, I hereby authorize and empower him to grant, bargain, and sell any part or parts of my real estate at public or private sale, for any price or consideration, with any restriction, reservation, covenant or conditions, for cash or on credit, taking security on the premises for the balance of the purchase moneys; or to let on ground rent, mortgage, exchange, or make partition of the same or any part or parts thereof, and to seal, execute, and deliver all deeds, conveyances, mortgages, assurances, and other instruments, necessary for the purposes aforesaid, without any obligation on the purchaser or purchasers to see to or be responsible for the application of the purchase money or other consideration, or for the propriety of the exercise of the power.

I further will, devise and direct that all investments, if any, should be made by my executor, and all these which may at any time hereafter be made by the said library company from the principal or income of any said estate, shall be in ground rents or other real estate in the State of Pennsylvania, or in bonds and mortgages upon property within the said State; or in loans of the said State or of the United States.

And lastly, I hereby appoint my brother-in-law, Henry J. Williams, of the city of Philadelphia, executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th of February, 1860.

JAMES RUSH.

Witness; William F. Judson, J. S. Farmer, R. S. Hunter.

CODICIL.

Whereas, by my last will, I have provided that the bequests and devises to the Library Company of Philadelphia are to be held under the conditions and restrictions therein contained, and any others which I might thereafter impose; now, therefore, I add and impose the following conditions, restrictions, and directions:—

First. One of my objects in giving my residuary estate for the use of the said library company was to express my respect and regard for my father-in-law, the late Jacob Ridgway, and my affection for and gratitude to his daughter Phœbe Ann Rush, by erecting to their memory a monument, as it was from them I derived the greater part of my property, which has enabled me to devote, happily and undisturbed, the latter part of my life to pursuits of scientific inquiry, which I have designed to be more beneficial than the mere common enjoyment of an ample fortune; it is both just and proper that I should thus employ it, the more especially as Mrs. Rush had led me to believe that if she had survived me she would have applied it to a similar purpose; in order to carry out this intention, I direct my executor to have a marble slab, with the following inscription, placed and maintained on some appropriate part of the interior rooms of the new Library Company Building, in which my private library and other personal effects are to be preserved:—

THE RIDGWAY BRANCH
of the
PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.
A Monument to the Memory of
JACOB RIDGEWAY,
And of His Daughter,
MRS. PHŒBE ANN RUSH.

Second. I direct my executor to have inserted in the act of Assembly which will be required to carry out the provisions of my will and codicils, clauses enacting:—

1. That not more than one-fourth of the directors of the library shall belong to any one of the three learned professions of law, theology, or medicine. This clause is not intended to exclude any of the present members from re-election.

2. That the number of shares in the library shall be limited to those actually issued at the time of my death.

3. That the library shall not connect themselves with any other body corporate or politic.

Third. I will add that my reasons for choosing the Philadelphia Library Company for my residuary legatee and devisee are because it has always been conducted quietly and unobtrusively; steadily pursuing the appropriate objects for which such libraries were established, keeping entirely aloof from the excitement of politics and of other means whereby public bodies so frequently seek to obtain an evanescent and mischievous notoriety, and because, during my early life, I derived great pleasure and advantage from the use of its books, and from the readiness and civility with which they were always furnished me.

Fourth. I understand that the managers of the Library Company have never applied any of its funds to defray the expenses of the very simple refreshments of which they are accustomed to partake at the monthly meetings of the Board, but have invariably paid them from their own personal means. I highly approve of this course, which I fear is not very usual; and I direct that no part of the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library shall ever be used or expended in providing refreshments, lunches (so-called), feasts, or entertainments, either for managers, visitors, shareholders, or for any other persons whatsoever.

Fifth. I do not wish that any work should be excluded from the library on account of its difference from the ordinary or conventional opinion on the subjects of science, government, theology, morals, or medicine; provided it contains neither ribaldry nor indecency.

Sixth. I give and bequeath all my pictures, my private library, my manuscripts, copyrights and papers, and also those of my father, Dr. Benjamin Rush, to the library company.

Seventh. I will and direct that the library building shall have a basement story of a height not less than eight feet six inches. The entrance to the front of the story immediately above the basement shall be by a broad flight of stone steps; other entrances may be made in such places and manner as convenience or necessity may require.

Eighth. If the Library Company should omit or decline to accept my residuary estate on the terms and conditions in my will and codicil, or fail to comply with any of the preliminary stipulations and directions therein mentioned, then I give and devise the whole residue of my estate, real and personal, whatsoever, and wherever the same may be, after paying and securing all the annuities, bequests, legacies, and devises other than those to the said Library Company, in this or any future codicil contained, unto H. J. Williams.

The remainder of the codicil is devoted to private bequests, and is dated May 16, 1866.

SECOND CODICIL.

I do not desire that the Library Company shall have an income greater than is required to provide for the legitimate increase of the Library and their current expenses. I hereby authorize and direct my executor to expend the whole remainder of my estate in the purchase of a lot and the erection of the Library Building, construction of books, cases, etc., leaving the said company only an income sufficient to defray the ordinary and strictly appropriate expenses of such an institution.

I have given the copyrights of all my works to the library company, and I will and desire that they shall for the next half-century publish every ten years an edition of eight hundred copies of any and all of them, so that they shall always have on hand a sufficient number to supply any demand that may be made for any or either of them, at a price not exceeding the cost of publication. If the library company shall in any respect violate or omit to comply with any of the provisions of the will, I will and direct that the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities shall and may apply to the proper courts to compel said Library Company to comply with the said provisions, or to remove them from the said trust, and transfer the whole of the real and personal estate to the said Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities; or if they shall neglect or refuse to accept this trust, to some other trust company of the city of Philadelphia.

I desire to express still more emphatically than I have yet done my wish and direction that the library company shall never make any efforts to rival the other libraries of America or Europe in the mere number of volumes they contain.

The codicil concludes by calling upon the contributors to the library, to elect to the management, if they can be found, at least one or two persons of *general knowledge;* men of more than College and High School education, with broad observation, reflection and taste, and liberal thoughts; not sectarian to any of the professions, nor to the gains of trade and speculation; not those who have been called "men of good choice," and who may have wider views in government and selection than are commonly taken by the conventional and popular character of most public beneficiaries.

This was signed April 17, 1867.

THIRD CODICIL.

The last codicil was written April 12, 1869, and is very short, and relates to private matters.

The personal bequests in the will are as follows:—

To Mary Lee, domestic, $200.

To Anne Knee, a faithful servant, $200 yearly.

To Mrs. Catharine Souder, wife of Jacob Souder, $200 yearly.

To Thomas Craven, business agent, $600 yearly.

To Mrs. Caroline Little, and Mrs. S. H. Spruill, and to the survivor of them, $1800 yearly.

To Miss Mary Ritchie, $1000 yearly.

To several nephews and nieces, $300 each, yearly.

To a niece, Mrs. Georgiana Clark, $1800 yearly.

To Major R. Manners and Mrs. Mary Manners (a niece), $900 each, yearly.

To Mrs. Alexander Biddle, a niece, $1800 yearly.

THE STREETS.

Work of the Contractors up to the 1st of June.

According to the terms of their contracts, the various parties who undertook the cleaning of our public streets were to have them thoroughly broomed and shovelled by June 1, or else receive no pay. Under the new *regime*, the Board of Health having control of the matter, these terms are to be strictly held.

If by to-morrow, or rather to-morrow night, since the contractors claim as included the first day of June, the streets are not sufficiently void of mud and filth, then the gentleman who bid for and obtained the job may whistle for their money. The Board can't afford to be lenient while the health of the city largely depends upon the purity of the streets, and therefore the various contractors may expect no mercy. And some of them—a minority to, be sure—judging from present appearances, will be found not even within the chalk, when the sun dips to-morrow afternoon.

Of course we are sorry for them, but still must say that unless they had been sure of performing the work in the time specified, they should never have undertaken it. The districts are all to be inspected prior to the issuance of the pay warrants, and must pass such inspection in order to receive such warrants.

The districts that will more than likely get through are the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth. Those that will probably not pass muster are the First, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth. It may be, however, that some which are counted all right may not be found so, and *vice versa*. But the people may be assured that the Board of Health is doing its duty in the matter.

THE OCEAN HOUSE AT CAPE MAY.—On the 24th of June next this well-known and favorite house at Cape Island will be opened for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and rendered in all respects a first-class family hotel. Messrs. Lycett & Sawyer will conduct it. They have had several years' experience in Cape May hotel business, and have secured help which will enable them to compete with any other house on the Island. The "Ocean" is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests, and will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Among other improvements which have been added are seventy-five new bathing-rooms, which will materially contribute to the comfort of visitors. Don't forget the opening on the 24th of June.

ARRESTS AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Since the 28th inst. there have been eight arrests made by the Park police or guard, viz.:—Charles Williams and Belle Mornington, residing in the upper portion of the city, were arrested on Friday afternoon by Park Guard No. 2 for indecent conduct in the park, for which, at a hearing before Alderman Maule, they were committed in default of bail.

Robert Wilson and William Bayley were arrested yesterday morning by Park Guard No. 9 on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and locked up in the Twenty-fourth ward station-house.

About 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday Park Guard No. 12 arrested John Dickerson, Ann Heney, and Catharine Welsh for breaking plants and flowers in the park, for which they were taken before Alderman Maule and fined $5 each and costs.

CONGRESS HALL.—Everybody has visited Congress Hall, on Cape Island—everybody has eaten, drank, or danced there—consequently everybody is interested to all that relates to the place. Well, to-morrow the Hall opens for the season, and of course still continues under the management of Mr. J. F. Cake, the mention of whose name is a sufficient augury of comfort and pleasure to the guests. We expect that the house will be filled long ere the grand *hegira* of the sweating takes place from the city to the sea. The breezes of old ocean are even now blandly, refreshingly, and invitingly blowing, and who will refuse the life and health they bear? Congress Hall throws wide open its doors to-morrow, and where else could anyone more agreeably tarry?

EARLY CLOSING.—The dry goods commission houses of this city have agreed to close their stores, on and after June 1, at 4 o'clock, and on Saturday at 3 o'clock, until September 1.

RUN OVER.—Eliza Murphy, aged sixteen years, was knocked down and run over yesterday, at Front and South streets, by a horse and wagon. She was taken to her residence at No. 617 South Front street.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

SAYRE.—On Monday morning, May 31, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, Mrs. MARY E. SAYRE, wife of Robert H. Sayre, of Bethlehem, Pa.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, as above, on Thursday, June 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Public Debt—Wounded and Disabled Soldiers and the Government Patronage—Minister Bassett's Instructions—Boutwell's Financial Policy.

Battle with the Indians in Texas.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Recent reports telegraphed from this city relative to the public debt statement were unauthorized. Secretary Boutwell says that the reduction of the public debt will be about seven or eight million, and not thirteen.

The Boys in Blue

organization have made an arrangement to have an interview with the President to-morrow. Their object is to secure appointments for the wounded and disabled soldiers in the various departments. They allege that their claims have been overlooked by the various secretaries in the distribution of patronage.

Mr. Bassett,

the Haytien Minister, had a long interview with the President to-day in reference to his mission. It is understood that his instructions are merely verbal.

Boutwell's Policy.

Telegrams were received here this morning from New York to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had determined to stop the purchases of bonds, and inquiring if there was any truth in the report. Boutwell announces that he intends to make no change whatever in his policy, and weekly purchases will be made as usual.

The President

goes to Annapolis on Thursday, to attend the ball at the Naval Academy, and the following week he visits West Point to attend the annual examination, where his oldest son is cadet.

Indian Battle.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department:—

AUSTIN, Texas, May 28.—To Adjutant-General Townsend, War Department, Washington, D. C.:—An official report has been received to-day of an engagement near Double Mountain, west of Fort Griffin, between a scouting party from the fort and a band of Camanches and Kiowa Indians, in which fourteen Indians were killed. Will send detailed report by mail.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Appointment.

David Turner has been appointed Collector of the Customs for the port of Alexandria.

Departure.

Colonel R. M. Douglas, of the President's staff, leaves here this evening to attend the funeral of his grandmother, who died yesterday at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

FROM NEW YORK.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Personal.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Senator Casserly returned to California on Saturday.

Fatal Injury.

Margaret Burns was fatally injured to-day by falling from a third-story window, and it is alleged that her husband threw her out.

Stabbing Affray.

Michael O'Connor was fatally stabbed to-day by Benjamin Prince, who has been arrested.

Fire.

LOCKPORT, May 31.—The fine residence of Benjamin Lynch, Esq., was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. No insurance.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Decoration in Maine.

ROCKLAND, May 31.—Commemorative services and floral tributes, in honor of the dead soldiers and sailors of Maine, took place yesterday in many portions of the State. In this town floral wreaths were placed at the base of General Berry's monument, to the memory of eighty or more who died on the field of battle or elsewhere in defending the republic, whose remains were not brought home.

The Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, May 31.—Ole Bull, in response to an invitation of the Executive Committee of the Peace Jubilee, gracefully tenders his services on that occasion.

HORRIBLE SUFFERING.

A Man Nine Days Without Food in the Hold of a Ship.

A negro named James Wilson, 25 years of age, arrived in New York on Tuesday evening, 25th inst., in the steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, who had existed during the entire passage without eating. He was employed at Aspinwall in receiving the cargo, and after supper on the 17th instant, fell asleep in a secluded part of the lower hold. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th the vessel sailed. The man, on awakening, perceived that she was at sea, but the hatchways being closed he was unable to make himself heard from the depth where he was situated. The cargo in his proximity consisted of wool, india-rubber, mother-of-pearl shells, and hides, and offered no means of sustenance. The hold was by no means crowded with goods, and he enjoyed locomotion, but weakness and the confined air finally overcame him, and he slept profoundly until the hatches were reopened on Wednesday morning after arrival. The fresh air revived him, and, as the stevedores descended, he was discovered, but was unable to stand. He had been nearly nine days without eating. Tea was administered, but he could not retain it. Sherry wine was tried with better success, and he gradually became able to absorb food. He was taken to the Colored Home, at the foot of East Sixty-fifth street, and will be returned to Aspinwall after recovery by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, in whose charge he remains.

PRINTING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
NOVELTIES IN
CARDS, CIRCULARS.
BILL HEADS, ETC.
Those wishing fine work will do well to call on us.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mwssm PHILADELPHIA.

CROQUET CROQUET! CROQUET!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Appie, etc.
JOHN LINERD,
17 wsm No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Minister Curtin at the White House—The Gold and Stock Markets of New York—What is Said of Recent Cuban Expeditions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Addresses of Welcome to Minister Motley in Liverpool.

THE NEW YORK FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

A Denial from the United States Marshal—The Quaker City.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Marshal Barlow denies the statements that have been made in relation to the Arago conveying an expedition to Cuba. He says the Perit is the only vessel sailing from this port that has conveyed anything like an expedition to that island, and that she simply took a number of unarmed men as passengers, and a quantity of arms and ammunition as freight. In the Quaker City matter the owners of the vessel have filed their answer, which simply denies the allegations in the libel that the vessel was fitted out as a privateer.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Gold opened this A. M. at 139, and sold down to 138⅝, from which point it rallied to 138⅞, and is now quoted at 138⅝. The impression on Saturday that Government would not sell gold caused the market to go up. But to-day the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell more than two millions, if necessary, caused a decline in prices. At the Government sale of gold to-day, seven millions were bid for and sold. The tone of the money market will now depend entirely on the stock market. In the Stock market transactions are active in Pittsburg at 99½, being an advance of 2⅜ from closing quotations of Saturday; and in Hudson River, now quoted at 158, an advance of 1⅜ from Saturday's closing quotations; St. Paul preferred has advanced to 91⅜; other stocks dull.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister Curtin.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Among the callers on the President this morning was Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, United States Minister to Russia. Mr. Curtin also called on several heads of departments to pay his respects.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arrived, steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool.

The steamboat Norwalk, recently sunk by a collision with the steamer Russia, has been raised.

FROM EUROPE.

Address of Welcome to Minister Motley.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Early this morning Mr. Motley received the address of welcome presented by the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce, and soon after departed for London. The particulars of the interesting ceremonies and a digest of the addresses will be forwarded to the American press from London this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Phila & E 6s	88	100 sh Cata Pf	.b60. 36
$2000 Elmira R 7s.b5	92¼	100 do	.b30. 35⅞
$6000 City 6s, Old.c.	97¼	100 sh Reading RR	49⅜
100 sh N Penna RR.	35⅞	100 do	.b30. 49⅜
100 sh Leh Nav.b30.	37⅛	100 do	.2d. 49⅜
100 do	37⅜	200 do	.18. 49⅜
400 do	.18. 38	100 do	.b5&1.49·56
85 sh Penna R	58	400 do	.18.830. 49⅜
100 do	.2d. 58	100 do	49⅜
100 do	58	100 do	.85&1. 49¾
100 sh Phil & E.b30.	31½	400 do	.85&1.49·56
100 do	.b30. 31⅝	100 do	.2d.49·56
300 do	.18.b30. 31¾	100 do	.830wn. 49½
100 do	.b30. 31¾	100 sh O C & A R	b5. 43¾
100 do	31¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New.c	102⅛	500 sh Sch N Pf	.18. 19¾
$2000 do	.c.102¾	200 do	.b60. 19¾
$200 C & Am 6s'83.	88	100 do	.b60. 20
$2000 do	.18. 88½	100 do	.b60. 20
$1000 Leh Gold 1.85.	99⅝	3 sh Cam & Am R	128⅜
$500 do	.100	200 sh Read R	.830. 49⅝
$2000 Phila & E 7s.	89¾	100 do	.49·56
300 sh Leh N St.	.18.	200 do	.2d&1.49·56
	85wn. 37¾	100 do	.85&1.49·56
200 do	.b30. 37¾	100 do	.85.49·56
200 do	.85. 37⅞	100 sh O C & A R	.b30 43½
100 sh Penna	.b30. 58⅛	500 sh N Y & M	.b60. 4·94
200 do	.b5. 58⅛		

A THEATRICAL ROW.

A Controversy at Niblo's, New York—A Dramatic Critic on His Muscle—He Mauls a Manager.

On Saturday evening, after the performance, Niblo's Garden was the scene of a little episode of a semi-tragical character. For some time past an unpleasant state of feeling had existed between Mr. George Butler, a nephew of General B. F. Butler, and Mr. Henderson, who is understood to be the husband of Miss Lydia Thompson. Articles conceived and written in a severely critical spirit on the blondes of the Lydia Thompson troupe had appeared in the *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, the *Herald*, and other sporting papers for which Mr. Butler writes, and it was understood that he was their author. Mr. Henderson resented these, and at a private supper given some time since on the evening of the hundredth representation of the *Forty Thieves*, made a short speech in reply to some of Mr. Butler's strictures. Mr. Butler was informed of this, and, not pleased with the tone of the comments, retaliated, it is understood, through the columns of some papers over which he has command. Ultimately, the difference culminated on Saturday evening. Mr. Butler, with some friends, visited the theatre, and after the performance followed Mr. Henderson on the stage and called him aside, stating his wish to speak with him "before witnesses." It is stated that then he administered to Mr. Henderson a severe personal castigation. It is charged that, on an attempt of Mr. Harry Palmer to separate the parties, Mr. Butler threatened to shoot whoever interfered, and also that Mr. Henderson was beaten senseless and very seriously injured. Yesterday he was confined to bed, and was barely able to dictate and sign the letter we append. By it will be seen that he proposes to bring the matter at once before the courts. It is right to state that this account is given on the authority of gentlemen who are friendly to Mr. Henderson. It is a matter of common repute that Mr. Butler has a penchant for settling personal disputes by physical arguments. It will be remembered that on a previous occasion he had a serious personal conflict with a well-known journalist, in which his massive physique gave him a decided advantage. Mr. Henderson is a gentleman of slight frame, and entirely unfitted for a physical contest with one of Mr. Butler's build. —*N. Y. World of this morning.*

An ex-Assemblyman.

A man presented himself at the Police Court, Albany, on Friday, a voluntary sacrifice to the law. He said that he was *sans* money, *sans* home, *sans* work, *sans* clothes, and even *sans* whisky. He had seen better days, but he was now utterly wrecked. He was of reputable breeding, has been of respectable society, and once had bright prospects in life. But in an evil hour he had become a member of Assembly from a district quite contiguous to New York city. That was in 1867. Since then his career downwards had been straight and certain. He had some hopes of reformation, but they lay only in his thorough abstinence from liquor. He asked to be sent to the penitentiary for thirty days, and to that reformatory institution a passport was given him.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The New York Markets—This Afternoon's Quotations—Decoration Ceremonies at Allentown.

FROM NEW YORK.

Closing Prices of the Produce Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Flour market heavy and 5c.@10c. lower; 6900 bbls. sold at $5·25@5·55 for superfine State; $6@6·10 for extra State; $6·15@6·25 for choice do.; $6·30@6·45 for fancy; 5·25@5·55 for superfine Western; $5·75@6 for common to medium extra Western; $6·50@6·60 for choice; $6·70@6·75 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6·10@6·25 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop, Ohio; $6·20@7·25 for trade brands, $7@8 for common to fair extra St. Louis; and $9@12 for good to choice do., the market closing quiet.

Southern Flour is quiet; sales of 300 bbls. at $6·35@7 for common to fair extra, and $7·05@12 for good to choice old. California Flour is without decided change; sales at $6·50@9·75. Rye Flour is heavy; sales of 150 bbls. at $4·75@6·60. Wheat market is dull, and 1c. lower; sales of 38,000 bushels at $1·41½@1·42 for No. 2 spring, and $1·57 for amber State.

Rye dull. Barley dull and nominal. Barley malt quiet. Corn heavy and 1c. lower; sales 38,000 bushels at 55@75c. for new mixed Western, via canal, and 74@84c. for do. via railroad. Oats quiet; sales 22,000 bushels at 77@77½c. for Western afloat.

FROM ALLENTOWN.

Local Occurrences.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 31.—The parade of the Fire Department transpiring here to-day is quite an extensive affair, probably the largest ever held in this section of the State. The procession was headed by the Mayor, Common Council, and police force.

The ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves on Satur